THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home

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FEB 22 1943

Rumanian Offer To Transfer Jews Faces Complications

The Rumanian Government has communicated to United Nations officials that it is prepared to cooperate in transferring 70,000 Rumanian Jews from Trans-Dniestria to any refuge selected by the Allies, according to neutral sources in London, says C. L. Sulzberger, in the New York Times.

This proposal, which was made in specific terms, suggests the refugees would be conveyed in Rumanian ships, which would be permitted to display the insignia of the Vatican to insure safe passage.

According to the proposal the Rumanian Government indicates it is prepared to release the Trans-Dniestrian Jews, who would first be transferred to Bucharest, where they would be accommodated in specially designated buildings until the evacuation. The Rumanian Government has intimated that shipment to Palestine would be most convenient.

According to the proposal the government would levy a tax of 20,000 lei on each refugee to cover travelling expenses. It was said that the Bishop of Bucharest and the Papal Nuncio would insure adequate supervision of the transfer and arrange for use of Vatican insignia.

It appears there has been no decision by the United Nations regarding this plan. It is far more complicated than it would appear on the surface. First, it would be dangerous to receive large numbers of refugees from any enemy country because of the ease with which spies could mix with the emigres.

Second, now that the Arab-Jewish situation in Palestine has been considerably calmed during the past two years, it would be risky, some circles say, to stir up the latent discord, which would have repercussions in the entire Moslem world between Morocco and India.

Third, numerous great difficulties are involved in mass transferrals. The shipping question would be serious if a more distant haven than Palestine was chosen.

(Continued on Page Two)

Dutch Equality Forces Nazis To Subtle Methods Against Jews

A third of the Dutch Jews have been deported, many have died, and now all the rest are in mortal danger.

Germans finished the 180,000 Jews have always lived on terms of equality and have become completely identified with the Dutch people, the Nazis have had to adopt more subtle methods rather than with the brutal atrocities practiced in Poland.

Economic restrictions, followed by the "liquidation" of 70,000 Jews, supposedly the release of [illegible] Germany is "right after the Dutch pattern."

Jews had to deposit jewels and personal effects with the banking firm of L'Igname Rosenthal, who disposed of them, and also stocks, mortgages, and real estate, at the lowest prices. The proceeds of these sales were "frozen" and from time to time the Jews were called upon to pay huge proportions for administration expenses or as financial levies.

The Inter-Allied memorandum recently told of the fiendish treatment accorded to 1,200 Jews seized in the Amsterdam streets last March and transported to work in the Manthausen sulphur mines. Since July, the average rate of deportations to Poland has been 600 a day.

The Dutch churches and the population generally have vigorously demonstrated their sympathy with the Jews. When full-scale anti-Jew measures were first introduced by the Nazis in February, the Dutch staged a general strike which was only broken by the threat of capital punishment, the London Jewish Chronicle reported.

The following information comes to the Review from the Royal Norwegian Government's press attache in Canada:

By underground means a copy of the Quisling State Police instructions for the apprehension of the Jews in Norway has reached the Norwegian Government in London. For the first time it is revealed that the only Jews excepted from the purge, which resulted in deportation to Poland, were those who by citizenship belonged to the British Empire, U.S.A., Mexico, the Central and South American States, neutral countries and the States allied with Germany. It is possible that these exceptions were made because the Germans feel that extra retribution for violence against the Jews will not be taken against them in the event of their losing the war, if the British and American Jews are not interfered with.

The instructions for the apprehension of Jews in Norway are as follows:

"All female Jews with "J" stamped on their passports are to be ap-

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Nazis Exempt British And U.S. Jews From

No Jews In Prague Or Berlin By End Of March, Nazi ExecutionSpeed-UpReported

Mass execution of Jews in Poland on an accelerated tempo was reported by European representatives of the World Jewish Congress in a communication made public by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress.

In one place in Poland 6,000 Jews are killed daily, according to the report, dated Jan. 10. Jews left in Poland are now confined to fifty-five ghettos, some in the larger towns and some in the smaller towns that have been transformed into ghettos.

In November and December special Gestapo agents were sent from Vienna to Germany and the Netherlands to speed up the deportation from both these countries, since the deportations from Vienna were virtually complete, the report said. Twenty-one members of the German Jewish Representation have disappeared and representatives of the Berlin Community Council were arrested on Nov. 9 and held as hostages, it was added.

From Rumania came word that 120,000 Rumanian Jews had been deported to Transdniestria in the Fall of 1941 and 8,000 in the Summer of 1942. Of the deportees, 60,000 are dead and 70,000 are expected to die as a result of the conditions under which they live.

It was reported further that by the end of March no Jews would be left in either Prague or Berlin.

Warsaw is being subjected to a deliberate Nazi pattern of death, disease, starvation, economic slavery and wholesale elimination of population, the United States Office [illegible] Jewish Congress declared.

Reports from Bishop indicate that German authorities "are now carrying into effect Hitler's oft-repeated intention to exterminate the Jewish people in Europe." Before the Nazi policy of extermination took effect, more than a half million Jews were packed into 100 blocks of the Warsaw Ghetto, which had the highest death rate of any modern city in the world.

"Warsaw today is dying out," the OWI reports. "Deprived of the necessary fats and vitamins, the population falls easy prey to disease. Exhaustion, hunger and cold have forced many people to stay permanently in bed."

In the first half of 1941, 9,000 persons were born in Warsaw, but 20,800 died. In 1941, 9,000 died of tuberculosis, compared with less than 3,000 in 1938. In the first eight months of 1941, typhus took a toll of 5,592 persons, compared with twenty-three in 1938.

Latest details of the Nazi occupation of Warsaw and other material for the pamphlet were gathered from all possible sources, many of them hitherto confidential, including numerous governmental and private reports and eyewitness accounts.

Declaring that Warsaw has been the testing ground for Nazi plans of world conquest, the OWI warns that "Warsaw's fate is the ultimate fate of Paris, Oslo and Rotterdam, of Belgrade and Brussels, of every village, city and nation that falls to the Nazis."

The pamphlet ends on an optimistic note, with a description of the underground opposition to the Germans in Warsaw. "Warsaw, too, like every city under the lash of the Nazis, resists the tyranny with all its strength," the OWI emphasizes.

Describing the Nazi reign of death, the OWI says that "there is no way of telling at this time exactly how many Poles have been murdered by the Nazis in Warsaw." The execution spot is now Palmiry, near Warsaw, where mass shootings occur either at dawn or during the night, by the light of auto headlamps. Twenty persons at a time are lined up between deep trenches and shot.

"Children are malformed and ghastlike, suffering from anemia and softening of the bones."

Inadequate food, housing and heat augment the toll of death. "Bread," according to the OWI, "is about the only thing the Poles can count upon eating. This Winter there may be no bread in Warsaw. Forty per cent unsodust, the bread is dark and indigestible." On the black market, an egg costs 60 cents, a pound of pork around $4, a pound of butter between $3 and $21.

"Thousands of Poles have been expelled from their homes on three days' notice and been moved to other parts of the city. Today Germans completely occupy the best residential sections. Eighty per cent of the Poles have been without sufficient light and heat since the occupation.

The cost of living, according to the OWI, is up more than 1,100 per cent, while wages have fallen below minimum set by pre-war contracts. "Warsaw's working class is poverty stricken."

In addition, the OWI sets forth in the pamphlet, the Germans exercise complete control of former

(Continued on Page Two)

Guerrilla Bands In Russia Include Many Jews

Guerrilla bands operating in the Minsk district of western Russia and consisting largely of Jews have distinguished themselves by their successful attacks on German units stationed in small places and on trains carrying Nazi troops and supplies to the threatened Eastern front. Many German officers and soldiers have been killed by the guerrillas, and much war material has been destroyed.

In one place near the central front, a small band of Jewish partisans [illegible] Nazi officers and men were killed, and the ceremony was abandoned. A few days later, Soviet troops reoccupied the locality.

A report from Russia tells the story of an attack by Polish and Jewish guerrilla fighters on the Nazi-occupied Polish town of Lutkow, south-east of Warsaw.

One day, when the garrison were away on manoeuvres and only a few members of the Hitler Youth Organization and the commandant of the town remained behind, three armoured cars suddenly drove into the town and stopped in the market square. Armed Polish and Jewish guerrillas emerged, seized the commandant and several of the Nazis, and set fire to the garrison stores. The German garrison, which was only a few miles away, raced back to the town with two tanks. The guerrillas opened fire, seriously damaging one tank, and stopping the other. Then, scattering leaflets, they withdrew.

Next day, German tank columns surrounded the town, and all males between 14 and 70 were ordered to go immediately to German headquarters. Then the Germans searched all Jewish houses for arms. They found weapons in several houses.

Four people were afterwards hanged in the market-place, and a loudspeaker announced that the town must pay a fine of 250,000 zloty. That night, the Germans set fire to Lutkow, and two-thirds of the town went up in flames.

The following day the Germans carried out an organized mass-slaughter, in the course of which 165 Poles and Jews were shot at the Pilsudski monument. The entire population between the ages of 14 and 70 was thrown into the notorious Wegrow concentration camp, including the Rabbi of Lutkow, the head of the Lutkow Jewish community, and a Catholic priest.

But a few nights later the guerrillas returned to Lutkow and carried out a heavy attack on the garrison.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has awarded orders and medals to 246 partisans who have distinguished themselves in the guerrilla struggle against the German invaders in the Ukraine, which Soviet troops have now re-entered.

Jews are taking a very active part in the guerrilla movement throughout the Ukraine. As soon as the Germans invaded the Ukraine, Jewish civil war veterans, old and young, joined the guerrilla movement, which is particu-

(Continued on Page Two)

Report Charges Germans Test Marksmanship On Polish Ghetto Jews, Exterminate By Perfected Methods

The Germans have been systematically exterminating the 3,500,000 Jews that were in Poland at the time of her defeat, as well as 700,000 more sent there from other occupied countries, according to a report received last week by the Jewish Labor Committee, 175 East Broadway, New York.

The report, an eyewitness, detailed account of Nazi atrocities, is said to come from Poland by way of London. It was smuggled out by a secret courier of the United Polish Underground Organizations who was for more than a year a disguised member of the Polish police force organized by the Germans. The report contains a message from agent "B" of the Underground General Jewish Workers of Poland.

Only a few of the millions of Jews of its occupation are still alive, the report says, and "it is no longer a question of oppressing Jews but of their complete extermination by all kinds of especially devised and perfected methods of pain and torture."

"In the city of Otwock," the report adds, "the entire Jewish population, number 3,200, was murdered by two German companies in one night between midnight and 8 o'clock the following morning."

Even before the mass murder which began in the middle of July, 1942, says the report, conditions in the Warsaw ghetto were desperate.

"The hunger was so great that people became crazed. They refused to share their crumbs. Children would permit their old parents to starve to death. There was nothing left to share."

The report paints a grim picture of Nazi atrocities directed against young boys and girls. "Germans organized actual hunting parties to shoot down by the thousands, the children, roaming the streets of the ghetto, whose parents had been either murdered or had starved of hunger.

"Like beasts, the Germans comb the ghetto during the day, dragging children out of their homes or off the streets and shooting them before the ghetto gates. The Nazi authorities distribute arms to the Hitler Youth — and boys of 15 and 16 come through the ghetto in hordes, shooting down all who cross their path.

The report also says German soldiers and Gestapo men visit the ghetto to test their marksmanship. "Some participants in this slaughter have even been known to mark their corpses with chalk to keep count of the number they have killed."

The greatest mass killings of Jews, however, were said to have started on July 2 last year, when "Grands for the Destruction of Jews" (Judens Vernichtungs-

(Continued on Page Two)

GERMAN RULES FOR MURDER GIVE EASIEST WAY

Four rules on how to kill civilians are included in an Order issued by the commander of the 125th Germany Infantry Regiment, which has come into British hands, reports the Daily Express of London, England.

The Order, dated [illegible] 1942, says large numbers of people have to be shot, says the Order, they will be distributed among the units.

To avoid unnecessary contact with the bodies, those about to be shot should be led directly to the edges of their graves.

In mass executions it is permissible to make the hostages kneel with their faces towards the grave.

Shootings of large numbers should be carried out in groups of five to eight, and their legs should be tied.

Another method of murdering great numbers of Jews, is the deportation system. "Every day one can see thousands of Jews being led from the concentration camps to the trains," the report says. "On various pretexts dozens are shot during the march so as 'to teach the Jews order before they die.' When they finally reach their destination they are robbed of all their possessions (officially, the deportees are urged to take along their most valuable possessions). Then they are packed into cars to

(Continued on Page Two)

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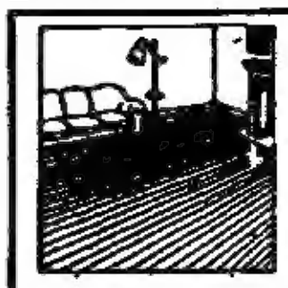

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Social Notes—Montreal

Mrs. Joseph H. Fine, Grovehill Place, is spending a month in Tucson, Arizona.

Mrs. Julius Block, Gray Avenue, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Levitt, at their country home in the Laurentians.

Mrs. Moe Ein, of Buffalo, N.Y., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Greenblatt, Marlowe Avenue.

Mrs. A. George Goldberg and daughter, Ellen Karla, have returned home to Brighton, Mass., after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Irving L. Selig, Bordeaux Avenue.

Mrs. M. A. Hart, Dunedin Boulevard, is in Toronto, visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Kert, and her son, Edward Kert, and family.

Miss Lottie Rabinovitch, of New York, is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. S. Rabinovitch, Grey Avenue.

Mrs. S. Fedderbush, of Rochester, N.Y., is visiting her niece, Mrs. J. J. Wilanski, Queen Mary Road.

Mrs. B. Silverman, Vendome Avenue, has returned from Portland, Maine, and Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Samuel Gibson, Marcil Avenue, spent several days in Ottawa, visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Roston, Lacombe Avenue, spent several days in the Laurentians.

Albert Greenberg, McDonald Avenue, has returned from Ivry.

Sergeant William Gross and Mrs. Gross, of Quebec City, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stern, Terrebonne Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Vineberg, Decarie Boulevard, spent two weeks in Piedmont.

Mrs. B. Weiner, of New York, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kellner, Grovehill Place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bernstein, Trans Island Avenue, were at Hotel Vermont, at Ste. Agathe.

Arthur Irving Bronstein, Prud'homme Avenue, entertained his friends at a party in honor of his bar-mitzvah.

Mrs. Myron Notkin, Côte St. Luc Road, accompanied by her son, Richard, is spending a month visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Finkelstein, at St. Petersburg, Florida.

Mrs. M. Segal, Addington Avenue, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Slyney Levitt at their country home in the Laurentians.

Entertaining for Mrs. Norman S. Segalowitz, of Ottawa, formerly Miss Sylvia Bernice Rivers, of Montreal, whose marriage took place on January 31, were: Mrs. Jack Rivers, tea at the Queen's Hotel; Miss Miriam Ripstein, Cote des Neiges Road, tea; Mrs. Moe Rosenberg, tea presentation at Eaton's; Miss Mildred Garfinkel, luncheon presentation; Miss Ruth Keyfitz, tea presentation at 400 Club; Miss Phyllis Sabbath, tea presentation at Aux Delices; Mrs. B. Jacobson, Mrs. L. Kleyman, and Miss Florence Kleyman, luncheon presentation at Eaton's; Mrs. Bernard Finestone, luncheon presentation at Eaton's; Mrs. David Davis, dinner, mah jong, bridge party presentation at home; Misses Sara Herscovici, Esther Bernstein, Ethel Gordon, Sara Cohen, and Hilda Garfinkel, evening and presentation; Mrs. George Ranch tea at 400 Club; Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen, dinner; Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Selig, dinner at 400 Club; Miss Vivian Zarks, of Toronto, luncheon; Miss Joyce Cosman and Mrs. F. Cosman, tea presentation; Miss Anita Livis, luncheon at Eaton's; Mrs. Samuel Feiner, tea presentation at Eaton's; Mrs. Gerald White and Mrs. Clarence H. White, tea presentation at Eaton's; Mrs. B. Brodsky, tea at the Mount Royal Hotel; Mrs. C. A. Harris, tea presentation at the Montefiore Club; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Finemark, dinner presentation at home; Mrs. H. Gold and A. Finestone, luncheon and presentation at Eaton's; Miss Vivian Markbreiter, theatre party presentation; Mrs. Sam Rivers, luncheon and presentation at Eaton's; Miss Vivian Markbreiter, theatre party presentation; Mrs. David Solomon, of Wilmington, Del., tea at Eaton's; Mr. and Mrs. I. Gold, evening presentation.

Mrs. Arthur Simon, Kitchener Avenue, is visiting relatives in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Sapery, of New York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weinfeld, Elm Avenue.

Mrs. J. Manolsohn, of Nashua, N.H., visited her mother, Mrs. A. S. Levine, Sherbrooke Street West.

REPORT CHARGES GERMANS TEST MARKSMANSHIP ON POLISH GHETTO

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begin a journey which takes from two to eight days.

After suffering untold hardships at the "sorting point" near the city of Belzec, the Jews are finally incarcerated in box cars, with almost 150 crowded into a space for about half the number. The doors of the cars are shut and the steaming humanity is said to be left that way for days.

The report closes with a plea by agent "S" to the persons outside the occupied countries to do everything possible to help rescue those still living. "We shall never forgive them," he says, "for not having supplied us with arms so that we may have died like men, with guns in our hands."

RUMANIAN OFFER TO TRANSFER JEWS FACES COMPLICATIONS

(Continued from Page One)

Observers in London believe the Rumanian project is evidence that the Rumanian Government is no longer confident of an Axis victory and is trying slowly to work into the United Nations' good graces and lessen the retribution that is to be exacted on all Rumania, especially those who were responsible for inflicting suffering on the innocent.

The Trans-Dniestria territory is between the Bug and Dniester Rivers. It was invaded by the Axis arms during the first Summer of the Russian war. Prime Minister Ion Antonescu began the deportation of Jews to that area, starting with those not born in Rumania before 1919. By last August Radu Lecca, Rumanian Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, announced that 185,000 Jews had been settled there. Labor camps and concentration camps for Jews were established.

The settlement of Jews in that province contradicted Gen. Antonescu's earlier pronouncements that Trans-Dniestria would be made a model Rumanian home. His conceptions do not admit Jews as Rumanian subjects. There is suspicion that he foresaw the probability that Rumania would not be able to keep Trans-Dniestria.

The Rumanian Government announced last October that there would be no more evacuations to Trans-Dniestria and claimed that those already sent there "were persons who had asked to be allowed to leave Rumania."

GUERRILLA BANDS IN RUSSIA INCLUDE MANY JEWS

(Continued from Page One)

larly active in the districts of Dniepropetrovsk, Cherniakov, and Nikolayev. One of them, Nahum, who comes from Berdichev, fought in the Jewish anti-defence units against the pogroms in the Ukraine in 1918. There are also many Jewish fighters among the guerrillas. [illegible] the guerrillas formed themselves into a detachment several months after the Germans had taken the town, and are busy blowing up bridges, disconnecting telephone wires, and harassing the enemy.

Even young Jewish boys have joined the guerrillas and are doing valuable work, particularly in reconnoitring and bringing information to the Soviet Forces.

The Jewish leader of a guerrilla band, Sender Dreiman, has won the Lenin Order for his skilful operations against the Nazis. Many other Jewish guerrillas have won decorations in the fighting in the Ukraine, White Russia, and the Crimea, where guerrilla bands include many Jews.

The victorious Red Army has often found evidence when it has retaken a town of the wholesale slaughter of the Jewish inhabitants by the Nazis. In Pyatigorsk, in the Caucasus, they discovered that the Nazis had buried 20,000 butchered Jews in one grave, close to the monument to the great Russian poet, Lermontov, who died in 1841.

NO JEWS IN PRAGUE OR BERLIN BY END OF MARCH, NAZI EXECUTION SPEED-UP REPORTED

(Continued from Page One)

private enterprise and have passed a series of decrees authorizing themselves to steal all Polish property.

In government, cultured life and religion, the Nazi influence is also felt. "Warsaw is really ruled by the Gestapo, a law unto itself," the OWI reports, declaring that no man's life can be called his own.

Universities, high schools and scientific laboratories have been suspended, and the intellectual classes are being systematically destroyed.

Describing the unceasing resistance of the Poles, the OWI says:

"Guerrilla bands representing all elements of the Polish people have been operating since the occupation. They dynamite German troop trains, set fire to war plants, blow up ammunition dumps. Nazis dare not travel alone either in the country or in the streets of Warsaw."

More than 120 underground newspapers are published; anti-Nazi pamphlets and manifestos pass from hand to hand, spreading their doctrine through Warsaw like wildfire. In darkened rooms all over Warsaw children secretly learn the language and traditions of their country. Warsaw's churches are filled to capacity at every service.

"As in Warsaw," "Tale of a City" concludes, "the Nazis have failed in the rest of Europe. Having nothing but contempt for humanity, they based their hopes of success upon a fundamental error: the belief that men will cower and surrender when they have been tortured and robbed, deprived of their birthright and crushed like so many specks of dirt."

Copies of "Tale of a City," available to the public, are now being distributed to business groups, farmers, war workers, patriotic organizations and schools throughout the U.S. The pamphlet is illustrated by a former officer of the Polish Army, an eye-witness of the early days of the occupation.

THE MONTREAL
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Ninety-Sixth Annual Report

Montreal, February 9th, 1943.

To the Shareholders,

Gentlemen,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the ninety-sixth Annual Report of the affairs of the Bank and the result of its operations for the Year ending December 31st, 1942.

The net profits for the year were $567,761.67 and the balance brought forward from last year's Profit Account was $640,471.96, making a total of $1,207,233.63. In addition to the usual quarterly distributions to its shareholders, the Bank contributed from this account $15,000.00 to various charitable and philanthropic funds, independently of the sum of $9,000.00 brought to the Charity Donation Fund, distributed as usual—leaving a balance at the credit of undivided Profits Account of $583,233.63, to be carried forward to next year.

Death has dealt heavily with your Board of Directors since our last Annual Meeting.

Our President, the Right Honourable Raoul Dandurand, a Director since 1908 and President of the Board since 1920, died on the 11th of March.

By his death the Bank lost a sound administrator, whose good judgment and keen financial acumen were of great value.

The country also held a secretary, our late President had filled a very prominent place in the public life of Canada. He had endeared himself to all by his unfailing kindliness and courtesy and by his great personal charm.

Mr. Henry J. Tillev, whose death occurred on the 9th of December, had been a member of the Board for almost seventy years and Vice-President since April of last year.

By his death the Bank was deprived of an able counsellor, held in high esteem by the Directors, as colleague and a confidante shared by Mr. Tillev's legal colleagues and by the public.

The vacancies thus created have been filled by the appointments of Honourable Léon Mercier Gouin and Mr. John T. Hackett, K.C., as Directors; the election of Mr. M. Arthur Plaut, K.C., as Vice-President and of your chairman, as President of the Board.

As usual, a frequent and thorough inspection of the books and assets of the Bank has been made during the year.

The Report of the Auditors and the Balance Sheet are herewith submitted.

D. A. ROBERTSON, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT
31st DECEMBER, 1942

LIABILITIES

To the Public
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date
Deposits not bearing interest
Charity Donation Fund
Other Liabilities

To the Shareholders
Capital Stock (Amount authorized $5,000,000.00, paid up)
Reserve Fund
Balance of Profits carried forward

RESOURCES

Cash on hand and in Current Funds
Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds
Canadian Municipal Bonds and Debentures
Bonds of Canadian School Municipalities
Bonds of Canadian Public Utilities Corporations
Stocks
Call and Short Loans, secured by collateral
Charity Donation Fund, invested in Dominion and Canadian Bonds and Securities approved by the Dominion Government

Bank premises (Head Office and Branches)
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Social Notes—Montreal

Entertaining for Mrs. N. A. Cayne, formerly Miss Jeannette Rhoda Riven, whose marriage took place on January 31, were: Mrs. Jack Riven, at tea at Queen's Hotel; Miss Hannah Lapin, tea presentation at 400 Club; Mrs. Moe Rosenzweig, tea presentation at Eaton's; Mrs. David Solomon, Wilmington, Delaware, tea at Eaton's; Miss Frances Ross, tea presentation; Mesdames B. L. Lewis and T. H. Ewin, tea presentation at Eaton's; Miss Mildred Garfinkel, Hindleson presentation; Mrs. J. Cohen, tea at the Queen's Hotel; Mrs. David Davis, dinner, mah jong, bridge party and presentation; Mesdames B. Jacobson and L. Klayman and Miss Florence Klayman, luncheon presentation at Eaton's; Miss Freda Miller, tea presentation; Mrs. George Rauch, tea at 400 Club; Miss Phyllis Rabkin, tea presentation at Ann Dexter; Miss Vivian Kaplin, of Toronto, [illegible] Miss Joyce Cantor, [illegible] Mrs. J. Cheyney, tea [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Lapin, tea presentation at Eaton's; Mrs. Cyril Hyman, tea presentation; Mr. and Mrs. H. Goldberg, dinner; Miss Frances Brownstein, luncheon presentation; Mesdames Louis Riven and William Riven, luncheon presentation at Eaton's; Mrs. S. Palmer, tea presentation at Eaton's; Mrs. B. Brodsky, of New York, N.Y., tea at the Mount Royal Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. H. Plasmans, dinner presentation; Miss Vivian Meldrum, theatre party and presentation; Mesdames H. Gold and A. Plasmans, luncheon presentation at Eaton's; Mesdames Gerald White and Clarence H. White, tea presentation at Eaton's; Mr. and Mrs. I. Gold, evening and presentation; Mrs. W. B. Goodman, tea presentation; Mrs. C. A. Harris, tea presentation at the Montefiore Club. Entertaining for Corporal and Mrs. Coyne were: Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. White, at dinner at El Morocco Club; Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Sofia, dinner at 400 Club; Friends and Mrs. W. Sugar, evening and presentation; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Cohen, dinner.

Miss Nina Mae Finkelstein, Olivier Avenue, spent a few days at Ivry.

Mrs. H. Wasserthal, Arlington Avenue, has returned from Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. H. Boocher, Grosvenor Avenue, is spending a few days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Flumfelt at their country home in Ste. Agathe.

Miss B. Stone, Sherbrooke Street West, is visiting relatives in Chicago.

Miss Adele Hayman, of New York is spending a few days with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hart, Cote des Neiges Road.

Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Ragitsky, Kensington Avenue, have returned from a holiday at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Fischel and children Carol and Gordon, Clarmont Avenue, have returned from Ivry.

Mrs. Ross Mullins, Sherbrooke Street West, spent a few weeks in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mrs. Arthur Levin, Lansdowne Avenue, is at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

M. B. Echenberg, of Sherbrooke, visited his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ross Vineberg, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Pascal, Stuart Avenue, stayed at Hotel Vermont, in Ste. Agathe.

Miss Zelda Rabinovitch, Hutchison Street, spent a few days in the Laurentians.

Sidney Lassner, Nelson Avenue, has returned from a holiday in the Laurentians.

H. Reinhart, Park Avenue, has returned from a week's stay at Trout Lake.

Mrs. William Potechin, Waverley Street, visited Mrs. Frank Silver, in Ottawa, for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton White, Willowdale Avenue, spent a few days at Hotel Vermont, in Ste. Agathe.

Miss Leona Dennis Weinstein has returned home to Toronto, after spending several weeks with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dreher, Querbes Avenue, and some time at Laing's Inn, in Ste. Agathe.

Aircraftsman Second Class David Rappaport has resumed his studies at the R.C.A.F. Technical Training School at St. Thomas, Ontario, after being at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rappaport, 5434 Waverley Street, on sick leave.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Jack Freedman, Park Avenue, were at Hotel Vermont, at Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Allan Spunt, Esplanade Avenue, joined her husband, A.C. 1 Allan Spunt, R.C.A.F., at Moncton, N.B.

Lionel Potechin, Waverley Street, who spent several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Potechin, has returned to Queen's University, in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nahmet, Canterbury Avenue, snowed at Hotel Vermont, in Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Balacan and daughter Jeanette, de Vimy Avenue, are spending a few weeks at St. Agathe.

A.C.2 Jesse Geringer, R.C.A.F., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Geringer, 380 Champagneur Avenue, on his furlough, and has returned to his station at Bagotville, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Leithman, St. Lawrence Boulevard, entertained for Mr. and Mrs. P. Baker on their twenty-sixth wedding anniversary.

Mrs. L. Cytrynbaum gave an evening bridge party at the Queen's Hotel for Miss Lillian Weiser, a bride-elect of February 21, to whom she presented a floor-lamp.

Mrs. A. Rosenthal, Van Horne Avenue, was hostess at Eaton's in honour of Miss Lillian Weiser, a bride-elect of February 21, to whom she presented a pair of china boudoir lamps.

Mrs. L. Weiser, 4157 Clark Street, entertained at a dinner party at home in honor of Miss Lillian Weiser, whose marriage to Allan Rudman takes place on February 21. The bride-elect was presented with a fruit-juicer.

Mrs. L. Lehrer, 5362 Hutchison Street, entertained at a bridge and tea in honor of Miss Lillian Weiser, whose marriage to Allan Rudman takes place on February 21. Talisman roses decorated the tea table, and the honoree was presented with a clothes hamper.

Misses Frances Yaphe and Bessie Shane, and Mrs. A. Auerback entertained at tea at the latter's home, 3780 Cote St. Catherine Road, for Miss Lillian Weiser, a bride-elect of February 21. Mrs. Auerback poured at a table which was decorated with pink roses. The honoree was presented with a crystal boudoir clock.

Mrs. Julius Cohen, Park Avenue, entertained at an evening party in honor of Mrs. S. Dibkin and Miss Sarah Kay, of Toronto, Ontario, who came here for the marriage of their brother, Pte. Louis Kay, to Miss Peggy Weisberg.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Greenberg, Park Avenue, entertained thirty-five relatives and friends in honor of the birth of their first grandchild, Henry Murray, to their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Milsen, formerly Miss Sylvia Greenberg, Park Avenue.

A supper was held for Miss Betty Aronovitch and Private Jack Bush in honor of their engagement, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. Aronovitch, 231 Villeneuve Street West. About thirty-five guests were present. The centrepiece consisted of roses. Mesdames J. Kalakore and H. Kasner, assisted in serving.

Miss Florence Kalb, 5704 Esplanade Avenue, entertained at a tea-presentation for Miss Bea Leibovitz, a bride-elect of March 14, those present being Mesdames B. Leibovitz, H. Kalb, E. Frankel, M. Caplin, B. Klink, G. Grossman, G. Berru, B. Fleisher, H. Weiner, Misses Sadie Snare, Ann Leibovitz, Esther Fitch, Fanny Shorker, and Diane Perlstein. The table was centred with assorted spring flowers and tall white tapers. Those assisting in serving were Misses Bessie Silver, Florence Halpert, and Maleen Spizer.

Mrs. H. Eskinsky, 5259 Clark Street, was hostess at a tea presentation to honor Miss Esther Kaufman, a bride-elect of February 21. The table was adorned with spring flowers and tall white tapers. Mrs. D. Weiner poured.

Entertaining for Miss Esther Kaufman, bride-elect of February 21, were: Mrs. Allan Silver, 2211 Maplewood Avenue, at a tea presentation; and Miss Eva Morris, 5452 St. Urbain Street, at a tea presentation.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Chazan, Jeanne Mance Street, were hosts at a dinner, honoring J. Rose, who left for Kansas City, Missouri. Twenty guests were present. The centrepiece consisted of spring flowers [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosen, Esplanade Avenue, gave a party on their son Kelvin's sixth birthday. Kathleen and Stephen Goldenberg, Phyllis and Thelma Rosen, Shirley and Irving Fixman, Frances and Shirley Rosen, and Charles and Feiga Feigar were there.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Caroff, St. Urbain Street, gave a supper in celebration of the bar-mitzvah of their son, Jack. Covers were laid for about fifty-five guests. Daffodils and white pom-poms were used as decoration. Rabbi S. Hershorn was toastmaster, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Okun assisted in serving.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Quint entertained at a birthday party for their daughter, Alice Marcia, who was three years old. Present were: Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bernard Fernley, grandparents; Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fernley and daughter, Beverley, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Fox, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rosen, Mrs. Saul Cohen, Misses Estelle Fox, Doris Cohen, Patricia Kennedy, Bernice Auerbach; and Nathan Fernley, Louis Gomberg, Emmanuel Cohen, and Irving and Harry Rosen. Mesdames Nathan Fox and Harris Fernley assisted in serving. Mrs. Julius Fernley cut the birthday cake. Miss Fox, assisted by Nathan Fernley, entertained at the piano.

Stopping at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe, were: Mr. and Mrs. William Rosengarten and sons, Phillip and Morton, Mrs. H. Jacobi, Mr. and Mrs. George Rosengarten, Mrs. Richard Kramer, Mrs. M. Brob, Miss Lila Blumberg, Miss Felice Vineberg, and Jack Lewis.

At Laing's Inn, at Ste. Agathe, were Miss Heitner, Abe Bell, Allen Ferguson, Miss Dorothy Goldberg, Miss Dora Goldberg, Joseph Feller, of Ottawa; Samuel Fagan, Miss Irene Fleischer, Harry Kostisky, Mrs. F. Aronovitch and Arlene, Irving Cohen, of Ottawa; Mrs. J. Weinman, Miss Ann Bernstein, Jack Jacobson, of Brockville; Mr. and Mrs. Sid. Brown, Misses Golda Rosen, Esther Freedman, Sophie Spiegelman, Sarah Brock; O. Goldman, Jack Charles, Misses Fay Brownstein, Ruth Demor, Johanna Reutlinger; Nathan Barth, David Hurst, Misses Dorothy Segal, Elsie Weiner, Lily Klein, Mrs. H. Cohen, Miss Edith Greenblatt, Leon Beer, Louis Abramowitz and Sol. Turovitow, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosenthal, of Pembroke, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Magil, Misses Helen Gelfarb and Ethel Jackson, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Sylvia Simon, of Uplands, Ont.; Sgt.-Major Rofe, R.C.A.F., Harry Schwartz, David Randolph, Joseph Daniels, Jack Oberman, of Toronto, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wolf, Mrs. Max Goldberg, Mrs. L. Feldber, Miss Ida Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Fuhrer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pollock, Mac Macklovitch, and George Ostry.

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This is all the result of an excellent victrola and radio, complete with albums of recording, donated by the Knights of Pythias. Any donation towards records will be welcomed by the Service Men's Centre in Montreal.

Canadians In The War

F/O Sydney Phillips, 21, prisoner of war of the enemy, was promoted recently, according to word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Phillips, 4888 Jeanne Mance Street, Montreal. Born in Montreal, P.Q., Phillips was educated at Baron Byng High School and took air force training at Regina, Moosbank and Calgary. He was posted missing on R.C.A.F. casualty lists a year ago, and reported prisoner of war in March following. Irving Phillips, Y.M.-H.A. boxing coach, is a brother.

Capt. Gerald F. Levenston, of Toronto, son of the late Fred Levenston, is one of the Canadian officers who have been landed in North Africa from Great Britain. Capt. Levenston is a gunnery specialist and has just graduated from a special course on the subject overseas. His mother, Mrs. Ann Levenston, lives on Clinton Avenue.

Samuel Cohen, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cohen, 69 Cote St. Catherine Road, Montreal, has been awarded a commission by the Royal Canadian Air Force. P/O Cohen, who is a navigator, has been serving in Britain for some time as a flight sergeant.

A Winnipeger serving with the joint Canadian-American special commando service force has been promoted to major, according to an announcement made at Fort William Henry Harrison at Helena, Montana. He is Jack M. Secter, the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Secter, 276 Mountain Avenue. Major Secter had served overseas for eight months with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles until he was returned in April to be posted to the Winnipeg Light Infantry. He was then selected for the first group of Canadians to join the special commando force in April. Before enlisting, Major Secter was active in the Winnipeg Fencing Club.

Murray Lieberman, of Toronto, and Harold Nisker, of Brantford, Ontario, have graduated from the Royal Canadian Air Force Air Wireless School in Montreal. LAC. Lieberman, R173680, the son of Joseph Lieberman, 49 Lippincott Street, Toronto, enlisted in Hamilton last September.

LAC. Nisker, R185705, son of Mrs. Pearl Nisker, 122 Nelson Street, Brantford, Ontario, enlisted in Galt last April.

Lt. H. David Spielman, the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Spielman, 632 Murray Hill, Montreal, has been promoted overseas to acting captain. His father is the national treasurer of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the War Efforts Committee. Capt. Spielman was born in Montreal and was educated at Selwyn House. He attended the Wellington College in England before returning to Canada to enroll at McGill university. He joined the C.O.T.C. and enlisted for active service in 1940 with the Three Rivers Regiment Tank Corps. He went overseas in 1941 as a lieutenant.

Trooper A. Rosenberg, of Toronto has completed his training with the Joint Canadian-American Commando Service in Georgia, United States, and is now entitled to wear the parachutists' wings of both the Canadian and the American armies. He enlisted with a tank battalion and was in training at Camp Borden when he volunteered for parachute service.

Winnipeg Jewish furriers originated the scheme whereby fur-lined jackets are made by voluntary work and given to Canadian sailors, according to a statement at the annual dinner of the Winnipeg Furriers Guild, by W. Cohen, president. Mr. Cohen has supervised the manufacturing of the jackets for the Winnipeg Seamen's Jackets Project during the past year. Canada has been asked to supply 14,000 such fur jackets for the United Nations sailors on the North Atlantic this year.

Samuel H. Abramson, of Montreal, has joined the United States Army. Former executive secretary of the Central Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress, he has been living in New York City, where he was secretary of the Interfaith Committee of the British War Relief Society until the entry of the United States into the war. Mr. Abramson was national secretary of Canadian Young Judaea, and general secretary of the Zionist Order of Habonim. A veteran of the Spanish Civil War, he is the oldest of three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Abramson. His brothers are Lieut. Arthur S. Abramson, Fifth Armored Division, United States Army, and Corp. A. A. Abramson, Royal Canadian Air Force.

The Midland and Penetanguishene small Jewish community raised $700 for the United Nations war effort, for contributions to the Canadian Jewish Congress, British War Victims Fund, Youth Aliyah, Drowning Victims Fund, Red Cross, and Aid To Russia Fund.

"Your son was a member of the crew of a torpedo-carrying aircraft which landed safely at Thorney Island, England, after being attacked by an enemy fighter Dec. 23, 1942. With the exception of one of the crew who was slightly wounded, the remainder are uninjured." This was the good news received by Mrs. Max Grossman, of Toronto, from the R.C.A.F. overseas, after her son, Flight-Sergt. Observer Samuel Grossman, had been shot down after sinking a Nazis ship. Another letter, from her son received the same day told of another action. "I went out on a strike on my birthday and sank a Nazi ship. We were hit many times, but we all came through without a scratch. It must have been a pretty good show because the A.O.C. at headquarters sent us a telegram congratulating us. My log book and chart have some neat holes through them, so I'll save them for souvenirs. (Usually these are carried in a rack above the navigator's table). They gave us a special turkey dinner for the occasion." Grossman is 26. A former student of Baron Byng collegiate, he opened a small stationary store after graduating and enlisted in the R.C.A.F. He wanted to be photographer but there were no vacancies in that trade so he enlisted as general duties. He has two brothers in air force, Sergt. Jack Grossman, 28, a ground man stationed in Alberta, and Air Cadet Wilfred Grossman, 25, attached to a Kiwanis Club squadron in Toronto.

Trooper Stanley I. Fruchtman celebrated his 23rd birthday just after his arrival overseas with the Canadian Armed Forces. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Fruchtman, and his wife were informed of his arrival by cable. His older brother, Harry L. Fruchtman, is with the Royal Canadian Artillery in Petawawa.

There were only two Jews in the R.C.A.F. navigation class at Aerodrome Lorette, Quebec, but both did so well in their courses that they both received the high honour of a commission on graduation. They are pilot officers David Caplan, son of Mrs. A. Caplan, and Martin Shapiro, son of Mrs. Mary Shapiro, both of Montreal.

Mrs. Eva Spiegel, Beatrice Street, Toronto, has three sons in uniform in three separate countries. Her eldest, Pte. Sydney Spiegel, 27, who is serving with the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, has arrived in England. Of two younger twin brothers, LAC. Jack Spiegel has been posted by the R.C.A.F. to Guelph, Ontario, while First Class Pte. Louis Spiegel is serving with the United States marines in the Pacific. The twins enlisted together in the R.C.A.F., but the United States Marine Corps requested that Louis Spiegel, who is an expert photographer, be transferred to that Corps to serve as cameraman in the Solomons. Two months ago Louis Spiegel was in Chicago on his embarkation leave when he dropped into a servicemen's canteen. There he accidentally bumped into his brother, Sydney Spiegel, who was also in Chicago on his embarkation leave. Neither knew that his brother was in the city until that meeting. Mrs. Kelly, the wife of Chicago's mayor, who was assisting at the canteen, took them for a tour of the city.

Saul F. Finesilver wrote his examination at McGill University and did not even wait for the results, but enlisted with the R.C.A.F. immediately. It was while he was at Manning Pool with the R.C.A.F. in Toronto that he learned that he had won the silver medal of the Canadian Society of Chartered Accountants and that he had placed first in the Province of Quebec and second in the entire Dominion in the examinations. A.C. Finesilver is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Finesilver, 4425 St. Urbain Street, Montreal. He is a graduate of Baron Byng High School and a member of the Y.M.H.A.

The above material is from the Canadian Jewish Congress.

WAR-TIME DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP

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QUEBEC CITY

A.C.1 Samuel Chetrick, R.C.A.F., spent several days home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chetrick, Lewis Avenue.

C. L. Smilovitz, St. Joseph Street, was in Montreal for the wedding of his son, Samuel J. Smilzy, to Miss Lilyan Sass.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Farkas, St. Joseph Street, were present at the wedding of the latter's brother, Samuel J. Smilzy, and Miss Lilyan Sass, in Montreal.

Mrs. L. Zeifas, of Montreal, is spending some time with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Hendler, Holland Avenue, having returned home with the latter.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Rubenstein, Calixa Lavalee, are spending some time in New York.

L. Hertzberg, Boulevard Chanrot, was a guest at the Smilzy-Sass wedding in Montreal.

At a dinner at the Old Homestead, St. Denis Street, in honor of E. Radin, who is leaving shortly for Montreal, he was presented with a club bag.

Miss Ruth Lax, who has spent the past several months in Montreal, has returned.

S. Schwartz Rosh has completed his officers' training course at Brockville and has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Sgt. and Mrs. W. Gross, St. Cyrille Street, spent several days in Montreal.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. Bacal, Chateau Frontenac, spent several days in Montreal.

Mrs. J. Schwartzman, St. Cyrille Street, spent several days in Montreal.

Charles Lax, 89 Cyrille Street, is spending some time in Toronto.

S. Fleischman, of Montreal, spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Gardner, Maureen Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Gardner, Bourgeoville Avenue, have returned after having spent some time in Yarmouth, N.S.

Hersden Chapter of Hadassah met at the home of Mrs. M. Hart, Levis Avenue.

Mrs. B. Gold, Belvedere Road, is spending some time in Montreal.

Ladies Aid meeting took place at the home of Mrs. A. Shapiro, Avenue Des Braves.

During the fiscal year 1941-2 over $570,000 was raised for the Histadruth by Jewish organizations in U.S., Canada, Mexico and Cuba.

Statistics published by the Land Department of Palestine reveal that large tracts of land have been purchased by Arabs during the past few months.

• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **SHAARE ZION CONGREGATION** Zionist Order Habonim Geulim Lodge, at a dinner raised $1,700 to settle Jewish soldiers in Palestine after the war. Speakers: Eli Shuchat, president; Rabbi Julius Berger, Mrs. Clare Hyams, Rabbi J. K. Goldbloom. At Friday evening services, on February 19, Dr. I. M. Rabinovitch will be guest speaker. Choral group giving folk songs consists of: Mesdames Benjamin Barnfeld, Samuel Berman, J. Harry Berger, Abraham Benjamin, Myer Caplan, Benjamin Fitch, Morris Gross, Moe Kanigsberg, Samuel Miller, Charles Rosenhek, Nathan Ross, Irving Shapera, Joseph Shatner, Samuel E. Tessler.

• **DELTA PHI EPSILON SORORITY**, Epsilon Chapter, McGill University, initiation dance at the Queen's Hotel had present: Misses Ethel Waterman, president, Anita Rudolph, Edith Bronstein, Blossom Temkin, Sylvia Tepner, Sheila Sapera, Rya Segal, Rosalie Arbess, Kay Silver, Mina Dover, Nadja Liverant, Blanche Lemco, Ethel Nadler, Nessie Scheffer; Ethel Silver and Beatrice Kirsch, who were at the ceremony only; the initiates, Elaine Robinson, Merle Browne, Shirley Gross, Shirley Blacher, Barbara Flanders, Naomi Plinsky, Evelyn Small, Ruth Cohen, Ruth Schwartz, of New Waterford, N.S., Elaine Gottlieb, Annalee Scherer, Annabelle Levine, Joyce Lorinski, Bertha Maidoff, and their president, Mildred Solomon; and Pte. Sidney Padvis, R.C.A.M.C., Harvey Breuer, Herbert Stern, Saul Gerson, Lewis J. Mansdson, Manuel Shecter, A.C. 2 Philip Leeds, R.C.A.F., William Sofin, Moe Freedman, Morris Cohen, Sidney Garber, Joseph Sabbath, Leonard Cohen, Dr. Moe Simmonitch, Sidney Libinwick, Joseph Weinger, David Solomon, Mark Brownstein, Aaron Rudolph, Isadore Fish, Abe Plinsky, Harold Albert, Alvin Guttman, Melvin Miller, Bernard Isaacs, Herbert Caplan Mort. Carsley, Gerald Besser, Richard Goldbloom, and Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Levitan. Flowers for carnages were sold, and the money raised from them and from the pledges's ten dance, held at the home Miss Shirley Gross, Aberdeen Avenue, was donated to the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund.

[redacted] sent gift for Lend Lease Campaign. Next meeting at the home of Mrs. A. Lazar (Lasarovitch), 6385 De Vimy Avenue, on February 24, at 2.30 p.m.

• **HADASSAH**: Chapters meeting Monday, February 22, at 2.30 are: North End, at the home of Mrs. N. Herman, 5385 Clark Street; Rachel Anna Leavy, at the home of Mrs. H. Klar, 3917 Hutchison Street; Rachel Levinton will be guests of Shaar Hashomayim Chapter at Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue; Mrs. T. Vineberg and Mrs. L. Greenblatt, hostesses; Young Ladies Zionist, at the home of Mrs. E. H. Bariah, 925 Dollard Avenue. Chapter meeting Monday, February 22 at 8.30 p.m.; Shoshana, at the home of Mrs. M. Baker, 1537a Ducharme Avenue; Mrs. A. Ratginsky, president of Dorothea Hadassah, guest speaker. Chapter meeting Tuesday, at 2.30; Esther Rachel Neverlich, at Jubilee Manor, Mrs. K. Abrams and Mrs. H. Epstein, hostess. Meeting Tuesday, 8.30; Deborah, bridge and mah jong at the Headquarters, Mrs. R. Zeldicky and Mrs. M. Star, hostesses: door prize. March 1, Monday, at 2.30 p.m., at 381 Dollard Avenue, Mrs. Max Barscovitch will be hostess to Adath Israel Chapter at a tea to commemorate the 1st anniversary of her son, David William. Names omitted were sent to the Review incomplete.

• **YOUNG JUDAEA** Musicale is being held this Saturday, at 8.30 p.m., February 20, sponsored by the Music Appreciation Group, direction of Samuel Rabin, at Zionist Headquarters. Program: Coriolanus Overture and Concerto No. 5 in E flat major by Beethoven; Symphony No. 5 (From the New World), by Dvorak. Dancing, refreshments, games, Palestinian dancing. Friends invited.

• **HOSPITAL OF HOPE**: I. J. Segovia Unit meets at the home of Mrs. A. Shlapobersky, 3300 St. Urbain Street, Monday, February 22, at 2.30 p.m.; Mordechai Baker Unit at the home of Mrs. S. Black, 6273 De Vimy Avenue, on Tuesday, at 8:30 p.m.; Henry Zimmer Unit at the home of Mrs. D. Specter, 720 Bloomfield Avenue, on Tuesday, at 2:30 p.m.; Junior League Unit at the home of Mrs. M. Silverman, 1880 St. Joseph Boulevard East on Tuesday, at 8:30 p.m.; Frank Unit at the home of Mrs. B. Rothman, 6365 Clark Street, on Wednesday, at 8:30 p.m.; Rachel Prizma Tabachnick Unit at the home of Mrs. J. Ulrich, 3726 Plantagenet Avenue, on Wednesday, at 2:30 p.m.; Sara Aron Brotman Unit at the home of Mrs. H. Malinsky, 3388 Woodbury Avenue, on Wednesday, at 8:30 p.m.; Hebrew Victory Club at the home of Mrs. Sarah Hollinger, 765 Wilder Avenue, on Wednesday, at 8:30 p.m.; Goodwill Unit at the home of Mrs. M. Bierbrier, 4880 Jeanne Mance Street, on Monday, at 8:30 p.m.; Victory Unit at the home of Mrs. H. Edgar, 79 McNider Avenue, on Monday, at 8 p.m.; Chaie Moishe Herah Unit at the home of Mrs. I. Goodman, 6154 Durocher Avenue, on Wednesday, at 8:00 p.m.

• **B'NAI BRITH** Mount Royal Chapter No. 21 were hostesses to the Junior B'nai Brith chapters of Ottawa and Montreal, at the Fifth Mid-Laurentian Regional Conference. Eaton's Silver Room was used for a registration tea. The annual dance was attended by over 180. Samuel Moskovitch, past president of Mount Royal Lodge of B'nai Brith, was the speaker at a luncheon at the Queen's Hotel. Business conferences included the report of each chapter. War effort program is being followed. At a tea, entertainment was provided by Muriel Reim, Marcia Getz and Leo Millman. Officers for the conference were Councillor, Miss Lillian Saslove (Ottawa No. 6); president, Miss Lillian Kastner (Cum Laude No. 40); vice-president, Miss Sarah Weitzner (Mount Royal Chapter No. 21); secretary, Miss Sylvia Fanberg (Ottawa No. 6). The delegates were: Ottawa No. 6, Misses Hilda Aaron, Ettie Silver; Ottawa Sub Jr. No. 4, Misses Gladys Greenberg, Goldie Rivers; Cum Laude No. 40, Misses Freda Rother, Sylvia Stern; Henry Jones No. 18, Misses Pearl Auerbach, Ruth Schleien; Mount Royal No. 21, Misses Leah Millman, Alda Bahina.

• Mesdames M. Puritz, N. Wallman, and L. Elenbogen, gave a bridge and mah jong for the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund, with sixty-five present. $80 was collected. No tickets were sold and all donations were voluntary. Miss Gwen Elenbogen was in charge of collecting donations and the raffle Mesdames I. Sternthal and M. Libman, and Miss Gwen Elenbogen, daughters of Mrs. I. Elenbogen; Mrs. A. Ettisa, daughter of Mrs. N. Wallman; and Mrs. M. Goldenberg, daughter of Mrs. M. Puritz; and Mrs. B. Weininger assisted in serving.

• **CHT TRAINING SCHOOL** to be formally opened by Honourable N. A. McLarty, Secretary of State of Canada, on Friday, February 19, at 2 p.m. The School has been established in co-operation with the Department of National Defence, by the Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, having placed machinery for training purposes at its disposal. The School is at 277 Craig Street West, and it has been operating for ten weeks. There are close to 300 registrations, and 109 students attending. Chairman of Board is Edward Workman; others David Becker, Jack Becker, Lawrence Cohen, I. Gold, M. O. Hirsch, Jack Klein, Zave Levinson, A. E. Rutherford, Bernard Shane, Louis Stich, K.C., ex-officio; Vladimir Grotsman, Executive Secretary.

• **WOMEN'S WAR EFFORTS COMMITTEE**: $2 will pay for a Purim box for overseas. Volunteers are needed to write names on ration books. Call PL. 6891. Tuesday, February 23, at 8:15, the annual meeting and membership rally at the Jewish Peoples' School, will hear Allan Bronfman, guest speaker; Cantor W. Sauler, of Adath Israel Synagogue, Jewish folk songs, accompanied by Mrs. Usher Dubrofsky; Mrs. N. Surchin, Yiddish speaker. Mrs. L. Phillips will preside. At the Service Men's Centre, thirty-five voice recordings were made by Midshipman Neil Phillips of messages home from out-of-town men. Attendance for the week was 698.

• **TEMPLE EMANU-EL**, Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi: Service, Friday, February 19, at 8:15 p.m. Sermon: "The Perpetual Light". In observance of Scout Week, Scouts and Cubs will participate. Saturday, at 11:30, armonette. Dr. John Mills, president of the University of Vermont, will speak on "Education At The Crossroads", at the 16th annual fellowship dinner meeting of Catholics, Jews, and Protestants, sponsored by the Mayor's Club, on Wednesday, February 24, at 7. Sisterhood Committee, chairmanship of Mrs. George Hollinger and Mrs. Richard Kramer, will be in charge of the dinner. Martin Arnowitz, president, and Lawrence Martin, vice-president, will preside. High School social and dance, Saturday February 27, has the students council in charge; Marvin Segal, chairman. The Religious School Committee of the Sisterhood, Mrs. Marshall Lewis, chairman, will co-operate. Purim rehearsals, direction of Miss Frances Katz, are taking place.

• **JEWISH GENERAL HOSPITAL** Women's Auxiliary Board meeting on Wednesday, March 3, at 2:45 p.m., will have Mrs. Alton Goldbloom presiding.

• **MACDONALDIAN CIRCLE**, McGill University, is holding a musicale and social evening on Sunday, February 21, at the home of Miss Rosalind Greenwood, 3831 Marlowe Avenue, at 8.15 p.m. Nominations for five executive positions are asked for, for the year, 1943-1944, to be signed by five persons, handed in to anyone of the executive: Mervyn L. Weiner, president, Misses Edna Agranovitch, Eunice Rosenberg, Sumner F. Cohen, Laura Kaplan; Maurice Goldstein, Leon Heller, Allan Knight.

• At a supper party held by Mr. and Mrs. B. Garoff, St. Urbain Street, in honor of their son Jack's bar-mitzvah, $21 was collected for the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund.

• **B'NAI BRITH** Mount Royal Women's Auxiliary No. 257 meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, February 23, at the Mount Royal Hotel. Nominations. Oratorical contest by the speakers of the Public Speaking Group of the Mount Royal Lodge. Contestants: Meyer Nyman, Dr. I. W. Kaufman, B. Mortimer, H. S. Shapiro. Prizes to be awarded by judges.

• **CLUB TANTEBE** sponsoring a musicale at 5147 Jeanne Mance Street, on Sunday evening, February 21, at 8:30 p.m., invites boys and girls aged 16 to 25. Prospective members call Miss Gertrude Gesser, LA. 0857.

Polish-Jewish Children Wander For Three Years, Go To Palestine

Somewhere on the Red Sea, a ship that carries neither armed men nor weapons nor supplies of war, but 600 Polish-Jewish children, is making its way to Suez. A happier fate awaits these children than awaited the small refugees who were packed on board the S.S. Salvator, the unseaworthy ship that foundered two years ago and sank in the Black Sea after it had failed to find a country of refuge for its luckless passengers, says Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, in the New York Herald Tribune.

Today the Youth Aliyah (Immigration) Bureau in Palestine is making plans to place the 600 Polish children — as well as a second contingent of 400 about to leave Persia, and thousands who are expected to follow them — in homes, farm settlements and schools. News of the children's impending rescue recently reached Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, in a letter from its founder, Miss Henrietta Szold.

The eighty-two-year-old leader, a woman of Jane Addams' stature, wrote from Jerusalem late in December: "About three months ago we of the Youth Aliyah Bureau were thrown into a state of excitement by the report that at least 1,000 children of Jewish parents of Polish citizenship had landed at Pahlevi, the Persian port on the Caspian Sea. They constituted a section of a large group, numbering upward of 14,000 adults and children, Christian and Jewish Poles . . . 80 per cent of the children, ranging from one-and-a-half to eighteen years, are parentless. . . . The overwhelming majority, perhaps all but the forty babies under kindergarten age, have been wandering from place to place for three years. . . . They have been sleeping in the woods, half-naked, exposed to disease, eaten up by vermin, starved, guiltless, badly used victims of war."

Since last September these children have been stranded in a camp at Teheran in Iran (Persia). The government of Irak (which only recently joined the United Nations) would not allow even child refugees to cross its borders. Finally, a roundabout passage by sea was arranged for the children. In Palestine they will join the 3,000 young people who have already arrived there.

The Polish Government-in-exile [illegible] a month for at least, 600 children. Further funds must be raised by Hadassah which, in seven years, has sent $2,500,000 to Palestine.

In 1934, soon after the rise of Hitler to power, the Youth Aliyah movement was organized. It was at first designed to train carefully selected Jewish boys and girls between the ages of fifteen and seventeen for life on the soil of Palestine. As country after country fell under Nazi domination, the British at last relaxed their restrictions on entry into Palestine. So it came about that children of all ages from Germany, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Bulgaria, Norway, Lithuania, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Greece joined the stream of fleeing young exiles. At least ten thousand more of these children, it is believed, remain to be taken out of Russia, which has been able to make no special provision for them.

The aim of the Youth Aliyah movement, as described by Miss Szold, was from the first "to insure young Jews of urban tradition and centuries-long removal from the plough and the saw, to the labor which lies at the foundation of the social structure."

In the settlements the young people devote four hours to work and four to study. Today 5,500 have completed the two-year course. Of these, 85 per cent have elected to stay on the land, while as many as 650 are now serving with the United Nations forces. Others are employed as nurses, technicians and industrial workers in this land which is a bastion of strength to the United Nations.

Following graduation, many of the young people have organized their own labor colonies and a group of 120 young people—forty-seven of them Youth Aliyah trained — are wresting a living from the barren shore of the Dead Sea. By employing a scientific method devised by a Palestinian agriculturist they found they could turn the salt-laden area into sweet earth. The process meant washing the soil carefully for four months with waters diverted from the River Jordan. Today this shore of the Dead Sea is an oasis of green vegetables, newly planted date palms and banana groves.

The new Jewish settlements have not taken food out of the mouths of the Arabs. They have made Palestine more habitable, so that today it supports a population of 414,000 more Moslems, 416,000 more Jews and 61,000 more Christians than in 1919. The policy of Youth Aliyah, as exemplified by Miss Szold, is one of neighborliness and friendliness with the Arabs. It was no accident that her Arab neighbors in Jerusalem brought her flowers during the riots in 1921.

"It would take a very gifted writer," one of the young pioneers said in a letter, "to convey a notion of the happiness of our life, of our moments of exaltation, of our hard struggles. . . . In spite of all our obstacles, we have walked with heads held high, and though we have stumbled sometimes, we have not known defeat."

NAZIS EXEMPT BRITISH AND U.S. JEWS FROM NORWAY PURGE

(Continued from Page One)

prehended together with their children. (Any male Jews with "J" in their passports whom you encounter are also to be apprehended).

"The persons apprehended must be Norwegian, Swedish, German, [illegible] one of the German occupied countries.

"Excepted are those men and women who are married to persons who have no "J" on their passports.

"Excepted are also those persons who by citizenship belong to the British Empire, the U.S.A., Mexico, the Central and South American States, neutral countries and the States allied with Germany.

"The apprehended persons are to take with them:

"Food for four days. Working clothes, shoes, underclothing, a blanket, eating utensils (a cup, plates, knife, spoon, and fork), toilet articles, necessary medicines, all ration cards and identity cards.

"If they still have any financial documents, bank books, gold and silverware, these must be brought along. (The best possible suitcase, bundle, or the like must be taken, but it must not be too large).

"Your men are to be divided into groups of up to three, of whom one is the leader — the other assistants. The group leader has control of one car and gives the driver an account form.

"On the list of names provided are to be added the names of any new members of the family (including children) who are apprehended. (Name, year and date of birth, birthplace, residence, and condition of citizenship, together with details of property confiscated should be noted down.)

"The list is to be signed by the group leader.

"The apprehended should be transported by the group leader to the 'reception' office at Uelikjaer 1 (Sasher gate No. 9). The persons are to be handed over, together with the list of names, keys, rationing cards and any valuables.

"Enquiries will answered from Telephone No. 21263.

"The telephone number of the 'reception' office is 20398.

"The telephone number of the State Police, Oslo and Aker section is 20813.

"The action must be completed at the latest by 3 p.m.

The State Police,
Oslo and Aker Section.
25.11.42."

It was following these instructions that at 4:30 in the morning members of the State Police, assisted by the Hird (Quisling Storm-troopers) began their purge of Oslo. In taxis and cars they visited the homes of all Jews, dragged them from their beds, drove to the docks and herded women and children of all ages on board a 5,000 ton steamer. To the same vessel were brought the male Jews who had been rounded up a few weeks previously, and temporarily detained in a concentration camp at Sea, near Tonsberg. (The reference in the instructions to "any male Jews you may encounter" is [illegible] carried out). The vessel left shortly afterwards with nearly 1,000 Jews on board, "to begin a new existence. . . ." First they were taken to Germany and then transported to Poland, to share the fate of the unhappy Polish Jews.

There were scenes of indescribable distress in Oslo at that time, and Jews who had previously been arrested in other parts of the country were brought to the capital at the same time and also put on board the ship. Those who escaped the dragnet then are still being rounded up throughout Norway, and those who have been found are in concentration camps awaiting their fate.

DEATHS

The death of Benjamin Israel Yellin occurred on Friday night, February, 12, at his home, 5158 Jeanne Mance Street. He is survived by his wife, Nechama Rudy; four sons, Ralph, Harry, Ezra, Samuel; two daughters, Mrs. A. Freedman and Naomi; three grandchildren, Judith and Nancy Yellin and David Freedman. Mr. Yellin was one of the founders of Chovevei Zion and Mizrachi Organizations. He was a teacher for over twenty-four years at the United Talmud Torahs, and Principal of the Yeshiva. Funeral took place on Sunday, February 14, from Papernas and Sons. Shiva at the above address. Interment took place at Chevra Shoma Cemetery, in Cartierville. Rabbi M. Wachtfogel, of the Rabbinical Council; B. I. Weiner, Board of Education of the United Talmud Torahs; M. Magid, Teachers' Federation; Cantor F. Schlesack, and Myer Nuftin on behalf of the pupils of the Yeshiva, officiated.

The death of Frank Caplan occurred suddenly at work at St. Hubert R.C.A.F. Camp on Wednesday, February 88. He is survived by his wife, Mary Caplan; two daughters, Mrs. H. Meyerovitch, Mrs. Sol. Karp; one son, Julius; three grandchildren, Isobel and Lionel Caplan, and David Meyerovitch. Funeral took place Friday, February 12. Shiva at 3620 Esplanade Avenue. Interment took place at Hebrew Sick Benefit Cemetery, in Cartierville. Rabbi M. Wachtfogel officiating.

The death of Leah Venitsky Berlin on Tuesday, February 9, at her home, 752a Querbes Avenue, in her eightieth year. She was the widow of the late Leon Berlin, and is survived by one son, Abraham; two daughters, Mrs. L. Shaffran, Mrs. S. Constantine; six grandchildren, Louis and Joseph Tivell, Sol. and Leon Berlin, Leonard and Judith Constantine. Funeral took place [illegible] Avenue, Interment took place at Shaar Hashomayim Cemetery, Shark River, Rabbi S. Herschorin officiating, assisted by Rabbi M. Masters.

Nazis Ridicule United Nations Word On Jews

The Allied declaration on the massacres of Jews was explained away in Berlin as corroboration of the Nazi theory that the Allied Governments are dependent on the political wishes of the Jews.

Anticipating the declaration, the German press gave accounts of "lamentable" conduct of British and American soldiers, and they spoke of anti-Allied demonstrations in Persia.

Braun von Stumm, the Nazi spokesman, granted by a neutral journalist to give the German reaction to the declaration, said that this atrocity propaganda was mainly intended to enliven Christmas business in the Jewish department stores in New York and London.

The official Nazi Agency referred to Mr. Eden's declaration as "nothing but a piece of typical British - Jewish - atrocity propaganda, inspired, created, and signed by people who would rather see Europe drowned in blood than give up their domination over the peoples of Europe. The enemy, after the victories claimed against the Axis in French North Africa and on the Soviet front, had failed to materialize, was on the lookout for some propaganda diversion. The Jewish question in Europe has been picked as a suitable subject. The hypocrisy of Eden's declaration is exposed by the fact that it has also been made on behalf of the Bolsheviks, whose bloody Jewish regime has demanded the sacrifice of millions of innocent lives."

But in Poland itself the Nazis have had to invent a new line to explain to the Poles the cause of the disappearance of large numbers of Jews from the ghettos, many of the smaller of which are now "judenrein." Large street posters and the Nazi press inform the Poles that it has become necessary to liquidate the ghettos in order to combat the typhus epidemic, and to remove the Jews elsewhere so as to safeguard the non-Jewish population.

The General Union of French Israelites has been ordered to pay $120,000 a month for the "administration of Jewish affairs."

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MARRIAGES

Garfinkel-Gotlieb

The marriage of Miss Ray Garfinkel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Garfinkel, 4502 St. Urbain Street, to Pte. Manuel Gotlieb, R.C.O.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Gotlieb, 5765 Esplanade Avenue, took place at Beth Yehuda Synagogue, on January 17, at seven o'clock, with Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating, assisted by Cantor L. Syrek. The bride was given away by her parents. She wore a white floor-length gown of heavy satin, made with a cowl neckline and lace yoke, long sleeves coming to points at the wrists, a tight fitting bodice, and full skirt ending in a long train. She had a fan-shaped high crown with Miss-of-the-valley and a fingertip net veil, and carried a white bible covered with two Miss and sweetpeas, and white satin streamers. The maid of honor was Miss Hilda Garfinkel, sister of the bride, wearing a pink gown, with sweetheart neckline, long torso bodice of taffeta, and a net skirt. Her headdress was a tiara of pink tulle having a three-quarter-length veil, and her bouquet was of assorted spring flowers, tied with a pink ribbon and blue streamers. The best man was David Gotlieb, brother of the groom. The bridegroom wore his khaki dress uniform, and the ushers were Sgt. R. Morris, Sgt. Harry Joky, Pte. Jerry Jacobson, Louis Scholsberg, Pte. Morris Goldberg, and Lance Corporal M. Litt. The wedding music was played on organ and violin and "Because" was sung. The reception was held in the community hall, and an orchestra played after supper for dancing. The bride's mother wore a black lace gown, trimmed with blue sequins, a black hat with matching veil, and a corsage of red roses. The groom's mother wore a blue velvet gown, with blue hat with matching veil, and a corsage of red roses. [illegible] Toronto, Niagara Falls, and [illegible] Falls, N.Y., the bride travelling in a dress with mustard colored top and plaid skirt, a beige tweed coat with beige collar, and bottle green accessories. They are living at 4502 St. Urbain Street. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. T. Steinberg, Misses Hilda and Pearl Steinberg, Mrs. J. Pravda, Mrs. W. Kirsch, all of New York; Mrs. S. Cohen, of Baltimore, Maryland; and Mrs. N. Numeropolsky, and Miss Minnie Numeropolsky, of Toronto, Ont.

Solomon-Collier

The marriage of Miss Ray Collier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Collier, 368 Marlborough Avenue, to L.A.C. Norman Lawrence Solomon, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Solomon, 397 St. Joseph Boulevard West, took place at Beth David Synagogue on January 18, at half past seven o'clock, with Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating, assisted by Rabbi P. Schlepack. The bride was given away by her parents. Her white satin princess gown had a sweetheart neckline, long sleeves, tight fitting bodice set in with a diamond of silver sequins, and a full skirt finishing in a train. Her headdress consisted of a tiara of pearls and a veil edged with lace, and she carried Calla lilies. Mrs. B. Kotler was the matron of honor, wearing a blue faille gown with tight bodice, and wide skirt, and a picture hat of blue straw, and carrying a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The bridesmaids were Misses Marion Schaffer, in a green of gold lame taffeta, and wide tulle skirt; Eva Miller, in blue lace bodice and wide tulle skirt; Ruth Witkov, orchid lame bodice with full tulle skirt; and Mrs. A. Goldberg, maize colored lace bodice and full tulle skirt. Veils falling from tulle caps framed their headdresses and they carried old fashioned nosegays of roses. The flower girl was Miss Shirley Collier, five-year-old sister of the bride, who wore a peach colored taffeta Kate Greenaway dress, and pale bonnet of the same material, and carried a basket of rose petals. Al. Solomon, brother of the groom, was best man. Ushers were Abe Goldberg, Abe Collier, Samuel Miller, Irving Kether. "O Promise Me" and "Because" were sung. A reception was held in the community hall, the bride's mother wearing black net, with colored sequins, tiara of colored sequins, and corsage of white roses; the groom's mother in black net, with bodice of black sequins, kind of Paradise headdress, and a corsage of American Beauties. Mrs. L. Solomon, of Malone, N.Y., was a guest. The honeymoon was spent in Ottawa, the bride travelling in a gold colored dress, with hat to match, and a seal coat with a silver fox muff. L.A.C. Solomon is stationed in Newfoundland.

Kay-Weisberg

The marriage of Miss Peggy Weisberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Weisberg, 5397 Bagg Avenue, to Private Louis Kay, R.C.A.S.C., of Sorel, son of Mrs. S. Kay, of Toronto, and the late S. Kay, took place in Montreal on Sunday, February 14, at half past one o'clock, with Rabbi S. Herschorn officiating in Yiddish, and Captain S. Cass, Rabbi, in English. Captain Cass also gave the benedictions, and Rev. F. Schlepack assisted. The bride was given in marriage by her parents. She wore an ice-blue street-length dress, with a heart-shaped hat in maroon and blue, with a blue shoulder-length veil, and carried a white bible covered with orchids and Miss-of-the-valley. Miss Queenie Cohen, niece of the bride, was maid of honour, wearing an aquamarine street-length suit dress, with brown accessories, and she carried a nosegay of daffodils. Charles Weisberg was best man. The groom was given in marriage by his sisters, Mrs. S. Diblcin and Miss Sara Kay, both of Toronto. "Because" was sung during the ceremony. Dinner was served to one hundred and fifty guests. The bride's mother wore a turquoise street-length dress, with black accessories. For travelling, the bride wore an Alaska seal coat over a maroon woollen suit with matching accessories.

Sunday - Saxe

The marriage of Miss Lilyan Saxe, daughter of Mrs. Charles Saxe, Bowden Avenue, and the late Charles Saxe, to Samuel J. [illegible] son of [illegible] and the late [illegible], took place at the Quebec City, took place at the Mount Royal Hotel, on Monday, February 16, at four o'clock, with Dr. H. J. Stern, Rabbi, officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Joseph Saxe, of Ottawa. She wore a two-piece dress of grey crepe, three-quarter-length sleeves, a violet flowered hat with matching veil and gloves, and carried a nosegay of violets and streamers. The matron of honor was Mrs. Joseph Saxe, sister-in-law of the bride, who wore a two-piece dress of rosewood color, hat to match, and a corsage of orchids. The best man was Nathan Fish. Mr. and Mrs. M. Marcovitz assisted the groom, the latter's cousin, Mrs. Marcovitz wearing a dress of black crepe, with matching hat, and a corsage of American Beauty roses. Mrs. I. A. Schlesinger sang "I Love You Truly," accompanied on the organ by Mrs. M. N. Finberg. A dinner was held at the Mount Royal Hotel, and centre-pieces of spring flowers decorated the tables. The bride's mother wore a black chiffon dress, matching hat, and a corsage of American Beauty roses. Mrs. L. Farkas, sister of the groom, wore a navy blue dress with frilled jabot of dusty pink, hat to match, and a corsage of roses. The couple left on their honeymoon trip to Ottawa, Toronto, and Niagara Falls, the bride travelling in a powder-blue wool dress, matching hat, and a Persian lamb coat. They will live in Montreal. Present from out of town were C. L. Smilovitz, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Farkas, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Migner, and L. Hertzberg, of Quebec City; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Saxe, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Saxe, Misses Miriam Diamond and Beatrice Beehler; and H. Karl, of Ottawa.

Shapiro-Turshin

The marriage of Miss Helen Flora Turshin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Turshin, 570 Roslyn Avenue, to Sergeant Herbert Shapiro, R.C.A.F., son of the late David Shapiro and of Mrs. David Shapiro, 5660 Decelles Avenue, took place at the Prince of Wales Salon, Windsor Hotel, on Sunday, February 14, at six o'clock, Rev. Dr. Herman Abramowitz officiating, assisted by Cantor Nathan Mendelsohn. The bride was given away by her father. She wore an ivory colored Chantilly lace gown, made with a heart-shaped neckline, short sleeves, and full skirt ending in a very long train. Her shirred coronet held a tulle illusion veil which extended to the floor, ending in a long train. She carried a cascade bouquet of white orchids and white snapdragons. Miss Seida Rigelman, was maid of honor, wearing an aquamarine blue dress, with contrasting lace and matching bouquet of pink snapdragons. The best man was Flight Lieutenant Louis Shapiro. Spring flowers and palms decorated the room. The bride's mother wore a grey dress, with matching hat, and a corsage of orchids. The groom's mother wore a moonstone blue dress, with matching hat, and a corsage of white gardenias. The couple left on their honeymoon trip, the bride travelling in a brown and beige suit, under a grey lamb coat, with a brown hat, and matching accessories. The couple will live in Simcoe, Ontario. Out-of-town guests were Mrs M. Samuelson, grandmother of the bride; Charles Samuelson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Salger, and Lieut. and Mrs. Myron Samuelson, of Burlington, Vermont; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tarshis, Misses June Tarshis and Dolly Cohen, of Toronto, Ont., Mr. and Mrs. Julian Ansell and daughter, Sophie Louise, of Newton Centre, Mass.; Mrs. William Mushat, of Halifax, N.S.; J. H. Vinsberg, of Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. I. Levy, of Carleton Place, Ont.; Flight Lieutenant and Mrs. Lorne Shapiro, of Trenton, Ont.; and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Putziger, of Syracuse, N.Y.

CLASS IN COOKERY

SPAGHETTI AND MUSHROOMS

one pound spaghetti — one can tomato soup
one-half pound mushrooms — salt and pepper
one large onion — one tablespoon butter

Wash and cut mushrooms into small pieces. Cut onion fine and simmer slowly with butter and salt and pepper for about twenty to thirty minutes. Add tomato soup. Simmer for one hour. Boil spaghetti until tender and drain. Pour sauce over and serve.

Mrs. S. Josephson,
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CEREAL CRISPIES

one teaspoon butter — one cup sugar
pinch of salt — one-half cup walnuts
one teaspoon vinegar — one teaspoon corn syrup

Fill a pie plate with puffed cereal and place in the oven for from ten to fifteen minutes until they become crisp.

Mix the above ingredients until a taffy forms, then add the hot crisped puffed wheat. Have cookie sheet buttered, and with buttered fingers, pat quickly over the sheet. When cold, cut into squares.

Mrs. Albert E. Jacobson,
158 Robina Avenue, Toronto.

Mrs. Isadore Pomerantz, of Montreal, was Miss Rose Pfeffer, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Pfeffer, 6509 Papineau Avenue. Mr. Pomerantz is the oldest son of of Mr. and Mrs. M. Pomerantz, Esplanade Avenue.
—Society Studio.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Cutler, 81 Bagg Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther, to Jack, son of Mrs. M. Washler, St. Urbain Street, and the late Jos. J. Washler.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Golick, 148 Villeneuve Street West, announce the engagement of their daughter, Harriet, to William Thaw, son of Mrs. C. Thaw, Cazgrain Street, the wedding to take place shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Frankel, 4371 Esplanade Avenue, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Ethel, to Julius, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Oransky, of Brooklyn, N.Y., the wedding to take place on June 12.

The engagement of Miss Fanny Kanigsberg, daughter of Mrs. I. Kanigsberg, 4615 Hutchison Street, and the late I. Kanigsberg, to Henry Slominsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Slominsky, Colonial Avenue, is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Quint, 1003 Bernard Avenue West, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Abraham David, son of Mrs. B. Cohen, and the late S. M. Cohen, 5447 Jeanne Mance Street, the wedding to take place March 21.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Evans, 6341 Clark Street, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Kay, to Lance Corporal Charles Katz, R.H.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Katz, 5395 St. Urbain Street, the wedding to take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Katz, 5395 St. Urbain Street, announce the engagement of their daughter Lilian (Libby), to Jack, son of Mrs. R. Bernstein, St. Urbain Street, and the late S. Bernstein.

ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement of Betty, daughter of Mrs. B. Aronovitch, 231 Villeneuve Street West, and the late J. Aronovitch, to Pte. Jack Rosh, (R.H.R. of Canada), son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Rosh, 825 Stuart Avenue, is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Waxman announce the engagement of the latter's sister, Miss Adele Gold, 4679 St. Urbain Street, to Sam Brown, 6021 Hutchison Street, the marriage to take place on March 28.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Arnet, 852 Dollard Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Toby, to Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Velnick, St. Joseph Boulevard West.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Bordeff, 3781 Droit Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Rucie, to Harry, son of Mrs. S. L. Segall, 377A Querbes Avenue, and the late S. L. Segall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Petushster, 6057 Durocher Avenue, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Mia, to Abe, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Marisoff, Lajoie Avenue.

BIRTHS

Born, to Pte. and Mrs. Harry Handler (nee Lillian Levine) at the Great War Memorial Hospital, in Perth, Ontario, on Friday, December 19, a daughter, Norma.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Furman (nee Elsie Plotnick) Park Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on January 13, a daughter, Esther. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. I. Plotnick, Park Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Furman, Berube Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Prosterman (nee Rose Tenh) Cote St. Luc Road, at the Jewish General Hospital, on January 12, a son, Jack, brother of Jeannette. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Tenh, Clark Street; and Mrs. C. Prosterman, St. Lawrence Boulevard.

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Esther, fifteen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Cator, 4904 Dorval Avenue, Montreal.
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Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Doublet (nee Beryl Shapiro), Maplewood Avenue, at the Woman's General Hospital, on January 25, a son, David Mark. Grandparents are Mrs. M. Doublet, Park Avenue; and Mrs. D. Shapiro, Querbes Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Bernard Rubin (nee Elsa Lois Cohen), Kent Avenue, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on February 5, a son. Grandparents are Mrs. J. Rubin, Queen Mary Road; and Mrs. A. Z. Cohen, Grey Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Saffran (nee Lena Dershowitz), Querbes Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on January 31, a daughter, sister of Shirley and Irving. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. Dershowitz, Querbes Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Saffran, Clark Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Mac Lifshitz (nee Esther Cohen) Solomon Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on February 3, a son, Elliot. Grandparents are Mrs. Rachel Lifshitz, Park Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Cohen, Solomon Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Bonder (nee Bertha Silver) Jeanne Mance Street, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on February 5, a son, Donald. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. B. Silver, Jeanne Mance Street; and Mr. and Mrs. H. Bonder, of Lachine.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Platt (nee Ethel Rolbin) Champagneur Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on February 1, a daughter, Martha. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Alex Rolbin, Champagneur Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Smith (nee Libby Britan) Park Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on January 17, a daughter, Doreen. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, Dorchester Avenue; and Mrs. L. Britan, Jeanne Mance Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Dorfman (nee Ethel Smiley), City Hall Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on January 30, a son, Ronald, brother of Elaine Shirley and Thelma. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Smiley, St. Dominique Street; and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Dorfman, of Calvinia, South Africa.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Chodos (nee Betty Madigel) Laurier Avenue West, at the Jewish General Hospital, on February 10, a daughter. Grandparents are Mrs. Ida Chodos, St. Urbain Street; and Mrs. Tobe Madigel, Hutchison Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Weinstein (nee Jeannette Cowan) Park Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on January 23, a daughter, Frances Pauline, sister of Fred. Grandparents are Mrs. Charna Weinstein, de l'Epee Avenue; and Louis Cowan, Esplanade Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Hinshay (nee Dora Zaxman) Hutchison Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on February 8, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Zinman, Villeneuve Street West; and Mrs. S. Hinshay, St. Urbain Street.

FOREIGN JEWS IN FRANCE MUST BE IN CAMPS BY MARCH 1

The Vichy Ministry of the Interior has circularised orders to all Prefects of the former unoccupied zone to assign to camps all unmarried foreigners between 18 and 55 who have entered France since 1933. Exceptions may be made for Jews who fought in the war. It is reported that a further circular will follow with similar orders for unmarried foreigners who entered France from 1927 to 1933. The assignment of these foreigners to labour camps must be effected by March 1. Local authorities are forbidden to place Jews and non-Jews in the same camps and special camps must be established for Jews. It is not intended at present to intern French Jews.

The Commissariat for Jewish Affairs has given Prefects extended powers to supervise the strict application of all anti-Jewish measures.

The number of Jews deported by the Germans or who have left France is estimated at 50,000. As, according to the first census of the Jewish population, there were 170,000, it is assumed that 120,000 remain in France.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Levitt, (nee Lillian Goldenberg) Decarie Boulevard, at the Jewish General Hospital, on February 3, a daughter. Grandparent is Mrs. N. Goldenberg, Decarie Boulevard.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Abe Gordon (nee Tillie Zelman) de l'Epee Avenue, at the Woman's General Hospital, on February 3, a daughter, Beverley Leona, sister of Eleanor. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Zelman, Laurier Avenue West; and Mrs. T. Gordon, de l'Epee Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Shafter (nee Freda Sturm) Coronet Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on February 6, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. W. Shafter, Hutchison Street; and Mrs. M. J. Sturm, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wolfe (nee Jean Lazoff) Dorval Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on February 8, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. D. Wolfe, Queen Mary Road; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lazoff, Clark Street.

Born, to Lieutenant Lionel Kauffman and Mrs. Kauffman, of London, England (nee Minnie Kaynat, of London) on February 12, a son. Lieutenant Kauffman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Kauffman, of Lachine.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sendel (nee Frances Shmith) Maplewood Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on February 12, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. Sendel, Guilbault Street; and Mr. and Mrs. A. Shmith, Esplanade Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Migicovsky (nee Betty Wasserman) Colonial Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital on February 1, a daughter, Charlotte, sister of Donna. Grandparents are Mrs. D. Migicovsky, St. Dominique Street; and Mrs. C. Wasserman, Hartland Avenue.

Students of the Hebrew Union College (Reform) of Cincinnati endorsed by a vote of 69-9 the "Kristallnacht" taken by 818 rabbis in America against the anti-Zionist statement previously issued by 50 members of the Reform Rabbinate.

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BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Eisen (nee Esther (Ginger) Foster) at Toronto General Hospital, February 7, a daughter, Judith Marcia.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Stegerman, Dundas Street West, on February 2, at Women's College Hospital, a daughter, Calia Ruth. Grandmother is Mrs. M. Breslow, of Toronto.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Julian Nesbitt (nee Mary Morris) Rusholme Road, on February 8, at Toronto Western Hospital, a son, [illegible] Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Morris, Rushelme Road; and Mr. and Mrs. A. Nesbitt, Major Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brandes (nee Beatrice Grossman) on January 25, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Helene Linda.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Resnick (nee Evelyn Cosentsun) 33 Lyon Avenue, on January 29, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, brother of Roberta.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Levy (nee Florye Moscovitz) 144 Raglan Avenue, on February 4, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter, Donna Rita.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kendal (nee Anita Kap) 143 Dewbourne Avenue, on February 11, at Toronto Western Hospital, a son, Bernard Allan. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. R. Kap, Dewbourne Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Kendal, Euclid Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hones (nee Sally Bader) Carlyle Street, on February 11, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Joanne. Grand parents are Mr. and Mrs. N. Rosen, Rowton Road; and Mrs. B. Bader, Carlyle Street.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. I. Caplan, 12 Whitmore Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Evelyn, to John, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hirschorn, 289 Grace Street. The marriage will take place early in June.

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Social Notes — Toronto

Mrs. Harry Harbour, Walmer Road, has returned from Chicago, where she spent a month with her brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. William Rosenthal.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Rothschild, Glen Cedar Road, are spending the remainder of the winter in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kamarnar, Connaught Circle, have returned from the Laurentian Mountains.

Mrs. M. Mahr, Burnside Drive, is spending the winter in Miami Beach, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo A. Maldaver, Highbourne Road, stopped at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, in Ottawa, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Nusbaum, Rosedale Heights Drive, are visiting in New York.

Mrs. Myer Bald, Old Forest Hill Road, is spending ten days in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Samuel, Forest Hill Road, are spending several weeks in Palm Beach, Florida.

Earl Kates and son, Charles Burton, of Chicago, visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kates, Oakington Avenue, for a week.

Leading Aircraftman Ben. Raskin, R.C.A.F., of Ucluelet Bay, B.C., spent two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Raskin, Montrose Avenue, before being posted to Halifax, N. S.

Nathan Isaacovitch, R.C.A.F., of Aylmer, Ont., spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Isaacovitch, Palmerston Boulevard.

Word has been received of the safe arrival overseas of Sgt. Air Bomber Murray Hoffberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hoffberg, 76 McCaul Street, who is attached to the R.A.F. Bomber Squadron.

Miss Minerva Greenspon, of Paterson, N. J., has returned home after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenspon, Shaw Street.

Mrs. M. Appel, of Ottawa, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. Metter, Markham Street, and Mr. and Mrs. V. Appel, Major Street.

Miss Donnda L. Woloshen, 104 Beverley Street, has returned home after spending several weeks in Montreal, visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. S. Druker, and some time at Laing's Inn, in the Laurentian Mountains.

Sgt. Saul Fleastone, R.C.A.F., of Brantford, spent two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fleastone, McCaul Street.

Misses Helen Talesky, 322 Crawford Street, and Molly Brodsky, 75 Baldwin Street, spent a few days in Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Harry Harbour, Walmer Road, has returned from a trip to Washington, North Carolina, Cleveland, and Chicago.

Miss Yetta Grober entertained at luncheon and theatre for Miss Sylvia Stein, a bride-elect of March 14.

Mrs. S. Posluns, Lytton Boulevard, gave a family dinner and theatre party for Mrs. Raymond Israel, formerly Miss Cynthia Straus.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Posluns, Old Forest Hill Road, gave a dinner, receiving one hundred guests, to honor Mrs. Raymond Israel, formerly Miss Cynthia Straus.

Mrs. A. Slimer, Heydon Park Road, entertained at a supper and bridge at the Belvin, honoring her daughter, Esther, whose marriage to Al. Nitkin takes place shortly. There were about seventy guests present.

Mrs. I. Goodman and Misses Ruth Weisdorf, Estelle Radolph, and Margaret Gottlieb gave a presentation tea at Arcadian Court, for Mrs. Myer Shaw, who was Miss Mildred Rubenstein.

Entertaining for Miss Marjorie Mecklinger, whose marriage to Louis Dotsky takes place on February 28, Mrs. J. Kay gave a tea at Eaton's Round Room, with fifteen guests; Miss Shirley Silverstein, presentation tea at Simpson's Arcadian Court, with Mrs. F. Weil and Mrs. S. Breslow present; Mesdames B. Beaty, S. Dotsky, M. Greenbaum, and F. Weil, miscellaneous shower, with eighty guests; and Mrs. B. Benjamin and Mrs. J. Benjamin, presentation tea at the Georgian Room, with ten guests present.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Silvert, Lake Shore Drive, New Toronto, were hosts at a dinner, receiving at the Belvin, in honor the bar-mitzvah of their son, Jack, about two hundred and thirty-five guests, those from out-of-town being: Max Wilk, of Montreal; Miss Ray Gershon, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. W. Ginsberg and family, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Miller, Morris Leibovitz, Mrs. E. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. S. Shulman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lees, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Lees and son, Jack, all of Hamilton; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Pearlman, of Brantford. Mrs. Silvert received in a black and pink jersey and net gown, and corsage of orchids, and was assisted by I. Goldman, grandfather of the bar-mitzvah. Jules Kates was toastmaster, and Rabbi David Monson, Rev. Banks W. Ginsberg, of Hamilton, and A. Goldman, spoke.

Mrs. B. Stulberg was hostess at a tea at Chudleigh House for Miss Ruth Gelber, whose marriage to Sidney Stulberg takes place on March 28. The hostess received in blue silk jersey, with shirred bodice and chiffon skirt, and corsage of orchids, assisted by Mrs. H. A. Rasen, sister of the bride-elect, in Nile green, and corsage of orchids. The honoree wore white net, with a print top, and gardenias in her hair. The tea table, covered with a lace cloth, was centred with red carnations and bouvardia, and held pink candles in silver holders. Mesdames P. Stulberg, of Detroit, H. Winton, J. B. Rockman and R. Holt poured, their assistants being: Misses Pearl Eisen, Evelyn Waisdorf, Thelma Stulberg, Dorothy Greenberg, and Mesdames I. Goodman, A. Winton, and M. Fidler. About one hundred and twenty-five guests called, among them being Mesdames E. Ackerman, J. Shulman, and H. Bach, of Hamilton; and Mrs. P. Stulberg, of Detroit.

Mrs. L. H. Posluns, Lyndhurst Avenue, was hostess at a tea in honor of Mrs. Raymond Israel, who was Miss Cynthia Straus. The hostess received in coral crepe, and corsage of summer flowers, assisted by Mrs. J. Straus, mother of the bride, in ashes-of-roses, and corsage of assorted flowers. The honoree wore black velvet, with white mink, and white gardenias. The tea table, covered with a Venetian cloth, held white candles and was centred with assorted flowers. Assisting were: Mesdames J. Posluns, Samuel Posluns, Samuel Bernstein, L. Marks, L. Berger, S. Wasserman, L. Leeds, and S. Mendelsohn. About ninety guests called.

Mrs. L. Wainer, Spadina Avenue, gave a tea for her daughter, Mrs. Al. Shapiro, who was Miss Ethel Wainer. The hostess received in black crepe, with corsage of orchids, assisted by Mrs. I. Shapiro, mother of the groom, in bluish-grey and corsage of baby chrysanthemums. The honoree wore gold crepe, and corsage of orchids. The tea table, covered with a cut-work cloth, held white candles in silver holders and was centred with a bowl of roses, daffodils, and tulips. Mesdames B. S. Dolgoff, J. Lefkovitz, S. Shames, B. Bellick, J. Shuster, and A. Sawisky poured, their assistants being: Misses Geraldine Shames, Rose Shames, Anne Lazier, and Sadie Bellick; and Mesdames B. Fine, F. Shuster, J. Steinberg, and J. Van Der Hout. About one hundred and sixty-five guests called.

A party was held for Miss Sophie Markowitz on her eighteenth birthday. The honoree wore a brown and print silk jersey, with a matching flower in her hair. Assisting were: Misses Rose Brooks, Blanche Noble, Celia Topits, and Sandy Markowitz. Other guests present were: Misses Shirley Mendelsohn, Florence Noble, Rose Urkowitz, Shirley Belinger, Helen Kates, Gertrude Urman, Rose Gold, Dorothy Shulman, Jean Swartz, Doris Swartz, Ruth Feldman, Sherrie Fishman, Marion Leventhal, Helen Sniderman, Minnie Freedman, Gertrude Marchand, Orrin Sherman; and Harold Hoffman, Nathan Cash, Max and Albert Weitman, Joseph Shapiro, John London, Ridy Pettis, Yarnold Jacobs, Sidney Mandel, Jack Golden, Louis Browner, Charles Dempsey, Joseph Nefsky, Harvey Wagman, Harry Guest, Charles Wolfstein, Fred Grossman, Irving Goldberg, Lt. Jack Schwartz, R.C.A.F., and P.O. Philip Goldenberg, R.C.A.F.

Mrs. Louis Rovitch was hostess at a tea at the Royal York Hotel, honoring the approaching marriage of Miss Marion Revitch, to Joseph Book. Mrs. Rovitch received in pale green crepe, with gold accessories and corsage of orchids; assisted by Mrs. A. Book, mother of the groom-elect, in plum-coloured velvet, and corsage of orchids, and Mrs. S. Book, grandmother of the groom, wearing black crepe, and corsage of orchids. The honoree wore gold bengaline fashioned on period lines, and corsage of euphorbia, camellias and heart-filled Calla lilies. The tea table, covered with a damask cloth, held a centrepiece of lavender stocks, forsythia, Queen Mary roses, and mauve sweetpeas, and apricot coloured candles in silver holders. It was presided over by Mesdames N. Schwartz, in purple crepe, and corsage of orchids; R. Stein, of Detroit, in grey, with corsage of orchids; A. Barnam, of Detroit, in pale green; M. Cappe, in wine coloured velvet; I. Revitch, in blue crepe; F. Weinstein, in black sheer; J. Fine, in cerise crepe; F. Book, in black net; B. Book, in white net; S. Revitch, in black trimmed with gold sequins; M. Gold, in black velvet and lace; M. Goldstein, in white, trimmed with sequin flowers; and S. Fagin, in black trimmed with black sequins. Their assistants were: Mesdames M. Shapiro, wearing black net; C. Cappe, turquoise net; I. Dittman, turquoise net; R. Frankel, lavender silk with net; Misses Esther Ginsberg, blue taffet; Tillie Singer, blue taffet, Esther Maeger, black crepe with white lace; Rita Weinstein, blue crepe; Nettie Borman, pink net and bengaline; Ruth Fine, turquoise sheer; Sarah Usher, pink net; Pearl Revitch, blue crepe; and Bertha Revitch, pink crepe, all with corsages to match the table centrepiece. About one hundred and forty guests called.

Pilot Officer Irving Weinstein, stationed at New Brunswick, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Weinstein, 541 Markham Street, Toronto.

—Famous Studio.

• TORONTO MEETINGS •

• **RELATIVE LADIES' AUXILIARY**, composed of kinswomen, held an installation dinner was at the Belvin, Mrs. I. Shulman presiding. Mrs. J. Naftolin, auditor, reported on the year's work. Donations were given to Youth Aliyah, Aid to Russia, and Red Cross. Two comfort boxes are sent to soldiers overseas each month. Ditty bags were filled for the Navy League. Mrs. M. Greens installed: Mrs M Rubinoff, president, and Mesdames I Shulman, S. Rubin, L. Naftolin, R. Rubinoff, H. Adelman, J. Wolfman, M. Borshay, A. Naftolin, M. Adelman, F. Arnoff, P. Arnoff, E. Barsook M. Edson, H. Kopstick, E. Milne, F. Lutrofsky, E. Naftolin, J. Rubinoff, N. Rubin, S. Rubinoff, M. Green, E. Shulman, M. Sheffield, E. Naftolin, A. Goldberg.

Hurry for this column is complicated with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted.

• **YOUNG ISRAEL** is celebrating the presentation of two scrolls of the Torah by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Samuels and the membership, on Sunday, February 21, at 2.30 p.m. at Young Israel Synagogue in the Brunswick Avenue Talmud Torah. Dinner at 7.00 p.m., in McCaul Street Synagogue to celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of Young Israel in Toronto. Rabbi Gilbert Klaperman, of Kingston, and Rabbi E. Katz, of Hamilton, will be guest speakers at both occasions.

• **BETH AARON LADIES' AUXILIARY** bridge at the Folks' Farein Hall aided war charities. Mrs. B. Scher is chairman and Miss Beverley Kofsky, financial secretary.

• **LADIES' INDEPENDENT SOCIETY** met at the home of Mrs. J. Allen, Ulster Street, with Mrs. S. Devoretsky president. Mrs. W. Levine, secretary, read the minutes. Ditty bags for soldier were filled. Mrs. Allen donated a towel set, which was raffled and won by Mrs. A. Keith. Bridge, prize-winners were: Miss Pauline Cisnere, Mesdames R. Chwasky, R. Goldstein, F. Olch, H. Firsten, S. Freeman, J. Rosen, E. Chwasky, M. Shulman, S. Devoretsky, R. Feinberg. Mrs. H. Firsten thanked the hostess for refreshments. Next meeting, at the home of Mrs. H. Feinberg, 168 Euclid Avenue, is on Monday, March 1, at 8:00 p.m.

• **HILLCREST SISTERHOOD** annual tea is on Sunday, March 14, at the home of Mrs. J. Organ, 622 Lonsdale Road.

• **ACCENTS ON ART** musicale social in aid of Youth Aliyah at the Zionist Building, on Sunday, February 21, at 8:00 p.m., will have as guest commentator Fraser MacDonald, of C.B.C. Miss Beatrice Wagman will assist and there will be a Boris Volkoff dance. Refreshments. Ticket convenor is Miss Joyce Brontman, EL. 0823.

• **CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS**, Central Division: The largest budget in the history of the Jewish community of Canada was adopted by the National Executive in special session, chairmanship of Samuel Bronfman, national president of Congress, to consider present and post-war problems. It totals $452,000 as contrasted with last year's budget of $410,000. At least $300,000 of this year's budget, representing the largest sum ever contributed by the Canadian Jewish community for this purpose, will be devoted to the relief of Jewish war victims. Professor Jacob Finkelman, chairman of the National Economic and Research Committee of Congress, which has undertaken the study of post-war problems, reported that his committee has been in consultation with the Institute of Jewish Affairs of the American Jewish Congress and the Research Institute on Peace and Post-War Problems of the American Jewish Committee. Rabbi M. N. Eisendrath, chairman of the Joint Public Relations Committee, reported that while discrimination in Canadian war industry had decreased since the National Selective Service had passed its order against such discrimination, the Committee was continuing its efforts to eliminate race discrimination from industry. Mrs. Anne Cowan, executive secretary of the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies, reported that of $45,000 lent to Jewish refugees by the U.J.R. and W.R.A. during the last four years to enable them to settle on farms, $11,000 had already been repaid and payments were being made periodically. In accordance with a suggestion by Mr. Bronfman, payments on this account will be placed in a special fund which will be used for refugee farm-settlement in the future. Mr. Bronfman said that the success of the U.J.R. and W.R.A. in settling refugees on farms had been so marked that the Canadian government was likely to permit it to extend its activities in the future. The report on the U.J.R. and W.R.A. showed that the number of Jewish internees in Canada has decreased from 2,600 to 160. Of the 2,440 who have been released, 800 remain in Canada, while the others have returned overseas. A. R. Bennett, president of Central Division, expressed appreciation of the [illegible] to Congress last year. Rabbi Eisendrath, for fifteen years leader of Holy Blossom Congregation, announced that he would leave shortly for the duration of the war to assume a position with the Union of Hebrew Congregations. Attending the conference were: Capt. Gurston Allen, Mrs. A. B. Bennett, H. M. Caiserman, Martin M. Cohn, M. Dickstein, J. H. Fine, Michael Garber, K.C., Edward E. Gelber, Marvin Gelber, Saul Hayes, Salem Miller, Harry R. Moscot, H. Neamtan, I. J. Oelbaum, Rabbi Samuel Sachs, Benjamin Sadowski, S. M. Shapiro, B. Shepa, F. I. Spielman, I. J. Weisrot, S. J. Zacks.

NOTICE

Due to delayed mail delivery, considerable Toronto news had to be omitted from this issue, and will appear next week.

MARRIAGES

Shapiro-Harris

The marriage of Molly Shirley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Louis Harris, Briar Hill Avenue, to Sigmalman Harry Shapiro, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dav'd Shapiro, Shields Avenue, took place on February 7, at Holy Blossom Temple, Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath officiating. Eric Schaeffer played the wedding music. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white silk jersey, fashioned on torso lines and trimmed with seed pearls. Her finger-tip veil was caught by a cap of seed pearls, and she carried a bouquet of Calla lilies. Miss Charlotte Harris, her sister, was maid of honor, in a street-length dress of delft blue crepe, and carried red carnations. Murray Shapiro, brother of the groom, was best man. At the dinner which followed at the King Edward Hotel, the bride's mother received in grey lace and crepe, with corsage of roses; the groom's mother in mauve lace, and corsage of roses. The couple left on a wedding trip to Chicago and St. Louis, the bride travelling in a gold coloured suit and Paddy green blouse, and brown coat and accessories. Out-of-town guests were: Mrs. E. Miller, of Chicago; Miss Yvonne Feldstein, of Springfield, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs D. Bierstock of Kitchener; I. Shapiro, of California; and Mrs. William Raizes, of Hamilton.

Rosenfield-Nesbitt

The marriage of Claire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nesbitt, Rushelme Road to Max, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Mandell, Beverley Street, took place on January 31, at the home of the bride's parents, Rabbi David Monson officiating. Irving Dubinsky played the wedding music. The bride, given in marriage by her parents, wore an afternoon dress of heaven blue silk jersey, with matching hat and finger-tip veil, and carried a white Bible covered with pale pink and white roses, and streamers of baby's breath. Her sister, Miss Marie Nesbitt, was maid of honor, in blush rose corded silk, with matching hat, and corsage of Talisman roses and forget-me-nots. Irving Mandell, brother of the groom, was best man. A dinner followed, the bride's mother receiving in beige crepe, and corsage of Tea roses; the groom's mother in a two-piece black dress, with white embroidery, and corsage of American Beauty roses. The couple left on a wedding trip to Montreal, and will live in Toronto. For going away the bride wore a two-piece brown dress trimmed with beige, rust and Paddy green, and brown accessories. Mrs. William Banner, of Chicago, was a guest.

DEATHS

Abraham D. Soloway, of 30 Palmerston Avenue, died at his home on February 8, in his sixty-fifth year. Born in Russia, Mr. Soloway came to Toronto forty-five years ago, and was a member of Pride of Israel Lefkowitch Synagogue, and of the Zionist Organization, and was active in the work of the Old Folks' Home. Surviving are his wife, Ida Rotman; three daughters, Mrs. J. Grodzin, Mrs. L. Kaplan, Mrs. I. Bogin; two sons, Louis, Murray; a brother, Dr. L. J. Soloway; and four sisters, Mrs. B. Hurwich, Mrs. S. Kleinhoff; Mrs. L. Sominsky, Mrs. A. Shapero. Interment was at Beechlawn Cemetery.

CASUALTY LIST

PO. Michael S. Jacobs, R.C.A.F., 134 Cote St. Antoine Road, Montreal, has been reported killed in action overseas. Son of the late S. W. Jacobs, K.C., M.P., and Mrs. Jacobs, he was a graduate of Westmount High School and attended Yale University where he was assistant manager of the polo team. He enlisted in the R.C.A.F. in 1940 and received his observer's wing and sergeant's stripes at Malton. He was promoted to the rank of flight sergeant about six months after arriving overseas. He was attached to the famous "Mouse" squadron and took part in the 1,000 plane raids on Cologne and Bremen. In all, he took part in more than 30 raids over Germany. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. M. S. Jacobs, of Baltimore, Md.; his mother, Mrs. S. W. Jacobs, Cote St. Antoine road, and three sisters, Mrs. George J. Rosengarten, Mrs. N. Warner and Miss Deborah Jacobs.

The Canadian Jewish Congress reports another Jewish casualty at Dieppe, Sgt. Irving Heller, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, who was serving with the Canadian forces. Shortly after the raid he was reported missing in action, but more recently he has been listed prisoner of war. His next-of-kin is Abraham H. Blank, motion picture operator of Des Moines, Iowa, an uncle. Before enlisting Sgt. Heller operated a movie picture house.

Ottawa reports that Sgt. Joseph Shulman, R79217, of Montreal, has been killed on active service with the Royal Canadian Air Force overseas. Sgt. Shulman was the son of the late Isaie Shulman and Mrs. Shulman, 5483 St. Dominique Street. He was a graduate of Baron Byng High School and was assistant scout master of the Devonshire Boy Scout troop. He received his wing at Guelph, Ontario, and went overseas exactly a year ago.

Sgt. Joseph Samuel Cornfield, R122947, of Toronto, was killed on active service overseas. His sister, Mrs. Molly Ray, resides in Toronto.

Harry R. Moscoe, executive secretary of the War Efforts Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress, represented the community at the funeral of L.AC. Saul Endleman, R.C.A.F., who was buried in Shaar Hashomayim Congregation cemetery. P.A. Lt. Charles Bender, chaplain to the R.C.A.F., officiated at the military funeral. L.AC. Endleman was [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Toronto, Ontario. He will be missed by his parents, and Mrs. Harry Endleman, of Sudbury, Ontario.

L.AC. Endleman, 22 years of age, was born and educated in Sudbury. Prior to enlisting in the R.C.A.F., in April, 1942, he was a student at Queen's University, Kingston. He would have received his wings next month. Surviving are his parents; two brothers, Robert and Donald; and a sister, Gloria. He was a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. G. Endleman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Endleman and Mr. and Mrs. Irving Endleman, all of Montreal. The funeral was held on February 12, from Paperman & Sons.

A Christian woman, caught smuggling Jews from Croatia to Hungary, was fined 4,000 pengoes and sentenced to three months imprisonment by the court at Novi-Sad.

Dynamite In The Holy Land

Modern Palestine Is The Arsenal Of Democracy In The Middle East

By Hanf Siegel

As the tides of warfare beat against the shores of the Mediterranean, and Allied troops are pressing themselves for the crucial attack on Hitler's European bastion, the world breathlessly asks what the next scene of battle will be.

Like a trapped animal, Hitler lashes out at the slowly-closing barriers. He knows that modern armies are propelled by oil and is previously oil that he lacks. That is why his armies have hurled away so furiously at the Caucasus Mountain ranges, beyond which they hope to find the promised land of fuel. That, too, is why Turkey's President Ismet Inonu warned his people recently that the war was moving nearer to them. Beyond the Caucasus and Turkey, the Middle East tempts the Nazis. This is the richest oil region of the Old World.

The heartland of the Middle East, straddling the great junction of Europe, Asia and Africa, is Palestine. Germany's geopolitical experts rank Palestine as the keystone of the whole Middle East. While the Promised Land contains no important petroleum wells of its own, it is the outlet of the Iraq oil lands. Moreover, Palestine is the hub of the over-Mediterranean air routes between Europe and the Far East and Africa, a system which ultimately links the old continent with our own by way of the South Atlantic Narrows. Palestine is also guardian of the great coastal road to the Suez Canal, and she occupies an important position on the road to the Dardanelles, another one of the vital international waterways.

Should the Axis be able to obtain a toehold in Palestine, the road would be open to Iraq's oil region. From there the Axis could attempt to press eastward where India beckons. Beyond the rain-soaked plains of Bengal the war-fevered troops of the Mikado are awaiting the end of the torrential monsoon season on the heights of Burma. From the Palestine heartland of the Middle East, the Axis powers might have their best chance to renew their attack against the world.

Palestine is the Promised Land to the United Nations, too. She is the only great industrial region in the entire Middle East, so that it may be truly asserted about her that she is the Arsenal of Democracy in the Middle East. It may also be truly said that nowhere in this part of the world is a large section of the population so whole heartedly dedicated to the cause of democracy as in Palestine.

It is not in square miles or dry figures of vital statistics that Palestine's importance should be measured in this warlike world. She is only about the size of Vermont — 10,000 square miles — and she has the population of Nebraska—a million and a half. It is her factory chimneys and the yield of her soil that indicate that point of view she is the Land of Fulfillment, no longer merely the Land of Promise.

The transformation which this once backward Oriental country has undergone in the span of a few years is nothing short of miraculous. Where a short while ago the desolate silence was broken only by the doleful wailings of the hungry hyena, today the air is athrob with the din of super-modern factories. Where battered camels plodded their way across the empty land, now high-speed motorcars eat up the miles of the blooming plains of Galilee. Where only yesterday sand dunes stretched away interminably, there are great citrus forests flourishing.

Palestine is an industrial oasis in the great Middle Eastern desert. Nowhere is the contrast between the past and present as great as on the shores of her Dead Sea. Even that sea itself has come to life, and is proving a veritable godsend to the embattled United Nations. The Dead Sea contains a rich deposit of potash, essential for gun powder and fertilizers, drugs and chemicals, soap and glass. That sea alone could supply the entire world with this vital war material for fully 5,000 years at the present rate of consumption. The Dead Sea is also tremendously rich in bromide, indispensable in medicine.

Leaving the overheated shores of this inland sea, the automobile takes the visitor in a few hours to the city of Haifa, clinging to the slopes of Mount Carmel. This is another Palestinian miracle. A few years ago it was a pest hole of malaria-ridden mud houses; today it is as modern as Chicago. Haifa's importance for the Middle East is no less than Chicago's is for our Middle West.

Here is a high-tension electric power station — now carefully camouflaged to look like the bunch. It keeps Palestine's many industries whirring far and near —a veritable nerve centre of the modern Holy Land. No less important is the oil pipe line that ends at this point. It brings petroleum from Iraq across 600 miles of desert. The oil is pumped into the tanks of United Nations ships in Haifa harbor, and it keeps the Palestine dawn patrol in the air day after day. It is this oil the Axis powers are so eager to acquire. It would enable them to lubricate their blitz and to keep in the war for a long time to come.

From the foot of Mount Carmel a white mole juts into the harbor of Haifa, affording protection to the ships against the whims of the Mediterranean. Even that beautiful blue sea has its bad moments, when wintry winds descend the slopes of Anatolia's highlands. Haifa is today our best port in the vital eastern Mediterranean, and the best port also between Alexandria in Egypt and the great Turkish ports to the north.

Among all the miracles of the New Promised Land, none is greater than that of the all-Jewish city of Tel Aviv. It bursts upon the beholder like a celestial vision of the seventh heaven in which many Arabs of the desert still believe. The bold lines of Tel Aviv's modern architecture dazzle even the most sophisticated visitor. The dramatic contrast of dark, semi-tropical foliage and the white walls of the functional houses enchants the eye.

However, it is not so much the beauties of the city that command attention today. Tel Aviv, like Jerusalem, is an important industrial center. Both are forges of the Arsenal of Democracy in the Middle East. Scores of factories are at work in and near these centers, filling the orders of the British Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Armies—possibly also of American units. The list of the products they are turning out is extremely large. Their textile factories employ the long-fibered cotton of adjacent Egypt and the silk which Palestine as well as the near-by Arabic lands produce. Small wares are also manufactured here. Engineering works are doing repair jobs for the armies of the United Nations. These armies are also depending upon Palestine's iron foundries, metallurgical plants and numerous other shops that turn out large quantities of cement, furniture, shoes, canned goods, drugs and glass.

Industry is not the only reason why Palestine has become so vital for the Allies as a supply center at the cross-roads of the world. Once Palestine was a land of abundance; its very name spelled prosperity. Then it became a land of desolation, as its beautiful trees were cut down and its topsoil eroded and blew away.

Today Palestine is once more becoming a land that flows with milk and honey, and this is to be read literally. In a few years the yield of the native milch cows has increased tenfold, and the honey of the land is acquiring a deservedly high reputation. The German soil is being revived with the aid of deep artesian wells. Who would have dared to think only a few years ago that this soil could be improved to such an extent that it would produce half a dozen crops of forage and three crops of vegetables in a year? Who would have thought that the wheat-growing capacity of the land would increase tenfold in such a short time? Fertilizers and deep plowing are responsible for the miracles. Whereas the native Arabs employed the implements of Abraham's days, the Jewish settlers are using America's most modern agricultural machinery.

Citrus fruits are Palestine's great pride, and the most important export articles in normal times. They have now been drafted for the duration to fight scurvy, the soldier's great foe in the Middle East. Modern equipment, loving care and scientific study are responsible for those beautiful oranges that now compete with the best fruits of the world.

The forests are probably the greatest of all the miracles in the Promised Land. They, too, are fighting the war by preventing soil erosion, providing natural drainage, fixing the sand. Millions of trees have been planted by individuals and groups. Many of the young forests have been named after noted American and British statesmen and writers who have helped the Jewish dream to become a reality.

Most of Palestine's great changes have been wrought by the Jewish settlers, who now number nearly 600,000 out of a total population of about 1,500,000. The rest of the inhabitants are Arabs. Hitler is very well-known to the Jews, and they understand what a Nazi victory would mean to the world. They are eager to serve the Allied cause—not merely the men, but also the women and children. Were the Axis forces to reach Palestine, the Middle East would become a death trap for all these people.

The setting up of a Jewish army of purely Palestine and stateless Jews has been suggested. The sponsors of this plan believe that fully 200,000 armed troops would be available for such an army. But the British government is wary, fearing Arab reaction to such a scheme. Therefore it has authorized only the establishment of fixed Jewish and Arab Palestine regiments, and has accepted only some 18,000 Jews for armed service.

Hitler has aimed a propaganda barrage at the Jews of Palestine. They are represented as parts of the plot to oust the Arabs from their native land. There are some 80 million Arabs in the great desert countries of the Middle East, centering around Palestine. The Nazis have spared no money to reach their ears. In this work they have enrolled the services of topnotch Arab politicians. Two of the most important anti-British Arabs are now on the Nazi pay rolls. The evil genius of Palestine, the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Amin al Husaini, is one of them. He is now an exile from his country, a guest of the Nazis. This man is devoured by ambition, hopes one day soon to become the supreme boss-of-all the Arabs of the Middle East.

The other pro-Nazi is the former Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Iraq, the leader of an abortive revolt against the British last year, Rashid Ali beg Gellani. His revolt was short-lived; he escaped and found the German Nazis most hospitable. Even more ambitious than the former Grand Mufti, he would be content with nothing less than the headship of all Islam and of its hundreds of millions of followers.

The Arab air is buzzing with the vitriolic attacks of these traitors. German propaganda endeavors to persuade the Arabs that they have no better friend in the world than Adolf Hitler. He is represented as a descendant of the Prophet Mohammed himself. That would make him a Semite — since the Arabs speak a Semitic tongue, as the ancient Hebrews did.

The Nazis are bent on stirring up a revolt in the desert by instigating the Arabs of Palestine and the adjacent countries to rise against the British. Thus they want to copy the history of the First World War. Then the Arabs rose, too, but that revolt was directed against the Germans and their Ottoman allies, nominal masters of the desert land. It was led by England's meteoric Lawrence of Arabia. This time, however, the Nazis hope to reverse the situation. Several flatfooted Germans "Lawrences" have been operating in the desert but the British have forced them to flee.

It was in this part of the world that our civilization began. It was here too that the West sought to save Jerusalem at the time of the great Crusades. Today the West is waging another crusade, a crusade against the greatest of all threats to civilization—the Nazis. It is not in vain that the soldiers of Britain's First Army, fighting in Africa, carry the Crusaders' emblem of shield and cross on their shoulders. For in Palestine the decisive battle for civilization may yet be fought.

This article is from the New York Herald Tribune Magazine.

"Will the officer be mad if you're very, very late?"
"Not if I bring his Sweet Caps."

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked"

Only Nine Refugees Remain At U. Of T.

Of 13 aliens, released from internment camps with the consent of British and Canadian authorities, who had applied for admission to University of Toronto, only nine remained after prolonged discussion by university authorities over the question of their admission had held up their entrance, it was announced by President H. J. Cody, of the university.

Dr. Cody made this announcement in a letter to the War Amputations of Canada, which has protested [illegible] a number enrolled in summer school, following reports that Germans "prisoners of war" were taking courses at the University of Toronto.

The Lord Amherst Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire passed the resolution which asked that the national headquarters of the I.O.D.E. bring the matter to the attention of the authorities, according to the Toronto Globe and Mail.

In his letter Dr. Cody explained that after the fall of France the British Government had interned all aliens in England, most of whom were Jews or those who had Jewish blood in their veins. These people were refugees from Nazi persecution. About 1,400 or 1,500 of the younger ones were brought to Canada and placed in internment camps near Sherbrooke, Que.

Later the British Home Office investigated individual cases of those interned through both British and Canadian investigators. As a result 400 were released and went back to England, more than 600 were released for work in Canada—some on farms, others in factories, others to be educated as rabbis or Roman Catholic priests, and the remainder, about 150, were, on the request of the British Home Office, released expressly for the purpose of continuing their studies for a time, with a view to further knowledge of our customs and language and with a view to becoming better for war work.

"Fifteen of these applied for admission last September—the Jewish boys (in religion) were sponsored by reputable Jewish citizens, the Roman Catholics by Archbishop McNeigon, of Toronto archdiocese, and the Protestants by other Toronto citizens. There was much prolonged discussion (on grounds which I consider very inadequate) that only nine finally remained—the others went to Queen's, McGill and St. Francis Xavier."

Dr. Cody explained the difficulty over admission concerned military drill at the university, but that this was settled when the Defence Department ruled these boys could take military training at the university without affiliation as members of the auxiliary battalion of the Canadian Officers Training Corps unit. They were not considered members of the Canadian Army because they couldn't take the oath of allegiance because they were not British subjects.

In conclusion, Dr. Cody wrote that "the senate of the university (its academic governing body), the staff and the students, were virtually unanimous in desiring the admission of these friendly aliens who are enemies of our enemies."

Trip Cancelled, Ship Line Must Return Refugee Fare

Justice Charles Marks, of Municipal Court, in New York, handed down a decision which may set a precedent in the efforts of several hundred refugees to force shipping companies to return fares for cancelled steamship passages. These passages were cancelled when the companies were forbidden by Presidential proclamation to continue operations between the United States and Germany.

In his decision, which will be appealed, Justice Marks awarded a judgment of $406 plus interest against the United States Lines. The plaintiff was Gertrud Straus, of 95-41 Saunders Street, Rego Park, Queens, to whom the claim was assigned by the estate of Siegfriend Mersbacher, a German refugee, who died in Boston in 1940. Mr. Mersbacher bought a ticket from the United States Lines in Stuttgart, Germany, on June 14, 1939. The line was unable to furnish passage because of the President's proclamation issued on Nov. 14, 1939.

Through her attorney, Alfred Feingold, of 38 West Forty-fourth Street, the plaintiff argued that refund should be made at the rate of 40 cents for each Reichsmark because the United States Lines got its funds out of Germany at that rate of exchange. The company maintained that the money paid by Mr. Mersbacher was not earmarked and argued that it could not be established therefore that his money was among that received here. The company admitted, however, that it got all of its funds out of Germany minus amounts paid there for expenses. A refund, it argued, should be made only in Germany, where the money was paid.

Justice Marks upheld the plaintiff's contentions and awarded judgment on the requested basis. According to Mr. Feingold, the case was the first in which it was maintained that the fare should be returned because the money paid had been received by the company in this country. Counsel for the United States Lines said they will appeal, following a course which has been pursued successfully in other similar cases involving refugees whose passages were cancelled, but who later arrived here on liners plying between England and this country.

19 RABBIS AT WEDDING OF RABBI

The marriage of Miss Byrdig Geiger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Geiger, of New York, to the Rev. Akiba Fredmesky, rabbi of Congregation Agudath-Sholom, Flatbush, Brooklyn, and son of the Rev. and Mrs. Louis Fredmesky, took place at Burnside Manor, the Bronx, N.Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Israel Rosenberg, president of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, who was assisted by eighteen other rabbis, including the Rev. Dr. Meyer Berlin, president of the World Mizrachi. Mrs. Fredmesky attended City College and Columbia University. Her husband was graduated from New York University in 1936 and later from the Rabbinical School of Yeshiva College. He also is a graduate of the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the New York bar in 1941.

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

Complete utilization of Canada's Manpower and Womanpower is essential to victory. Employers and employees are urged to observe National Selective Service Civilian Regulations which aim at complete utilization of our manpower and womanpower. These regulations as now amended provide as follows:

EMPLOYERS must not discuss employment with applicants for work unless permitted by a Selective Service Officer. They must notify the nearest employment office of any additional employees required, of any wish to advertise for workers, and of any surplus workers in their employ, whether to be discharged or not. In discharging or laying off employees, employers must give 7 days' notice to any person already in their employ for 30 days, unless in the building construction industry or unless a Selective Service Officer agrees to reduce this period of notice.

PERSONS other than full-time students, housewives, and clergy, are required to register for work at the nearest employment office when unemployed for 7 consecutive days.

Anyone not exempt from these Regulations, who is about to seek work must first secure permission from a Selective Service Officer.

EMPLOYERS must give 7 days' notice before separating from employment (separation form only required if in the building construction industry or joining the forces), unless a Selective Service Officer authorizes a reduction in the 7 days.

WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE are not covered by the foregoing general Regulations, but by special provisions. These workers may accept employment outside of agriculture to a limit of 60 days in a calendar year, if working outside of an urban municipality of over 5,000 population; but they must secure a permit from a Selective Service Officer to work in an urban centre, or to work more than the 60 days referred to.

The Regulations provide special features in regard to "technical personnel" and Labour Exit Permits.

Penalties are provided for non-compliance with the Regulations or orders issued thereunder. Appeals against rulings may be made to a Court of Referees.

The Minister of Labour and National Selective Service Officers are authorized to issue certain directions under the Regulations.

Full information in regard to the Regulations may be secured from the nearest Employment and Selective Service Office.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

OTTAWA, JANUARY 15, 1943

HUMPHREY MITCHELL, Minister of Labour

A. MacNAMARA, Director, National Selective Service

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I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

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Commentaries

By Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi

And the Grown-Ups Need No Judaism?

We are glad that of late much attention has been given to the religious education and Jewish education in general of the children. Splendid structures have been built to accommodate classes. Splendid textbooks have been issued for this purpose. Yes, all have been working under the slogan, "we must go after our youth." This is all to the good.

But we are mistaken in making a "fetish" of this youth business. Judaism as a philosophy, faith, and way of life has to do with the whole of man. It is also meant for grown-up men and women. The way we cry about our youth one gets the impression all is well with parents. Far from it! Religion is more caught than taught. Parental example is what youth is in great need of if Jewish children are to grow into the beauty and goodness of Jewish manhood and womanhood. As a writer recently so well pointed out: "When parents themselves are indifferent to religion, religious instruction given to their children is like putting live coals on a heap of dead ashes."

Let us do all we can in the cause of Jewish youth, but let us insist that Judaism is a life proposition. It has to do with a discipline and study which covers the whole gamut of human existence from the cradle to the grave. Yes, it begins even before birth and has to do with the spiritual climate of the home wherein an infant is reared.

Jewish preachers and teachers and synagogue councils ought now to call for a religious revival among Jews. We say now because we are of the conviction that the bitter present can only be endured and conquered by strong and vital religion. In the past we Jews have been able to endure all and survive all because of great religion among us. But, confess we must, religiously we are like unto the rest of the peoples of the world.

Secularism and materialism for the past quarter of a century have come to dominate Jewish life. While we have group loyalty, especially now because of the ferocious pagan enemy, it is a secular bond. It is not strong enough and may snap unless we are fortified as a people by great faith. Our synagogues are thus not to be "infantilized." We are not to be of the erroneous belief that if only we educate our children Jewishly all will be well with us. Far from it! The ethical teachings of Judaism must become of daily concern to all Jews, old and young. Jewish practices and observances which help in the unfoldment of the ethical personality must be our daily companions in the synagogue, home and the world without.

Jewish parents and Jewish elders who through indifference, conscious or otherwise, are willing to surrender the Jewish heritage to the youth; who wish often to escape the responsibilities of Jewish life through the "youth fetish", stand condemned. All of us, of whatever grouping within Jewry, children, youth and elders, must gird our loins through religious thought and living, so that we Jews may not perish from the earth in the face of the terrible present day destruction. We must gird our loins in the company of all followers of God and march togther in faith and loyalty to God and help rescue the world from the darkness of heathenism and paganism.

In a word, we need a revival of Judaism among the grown-ups within Jewry, a revival that will bring back to us Jews that we are Torah-minded; Jews who worship God and not gold; Jews who in humility know the joy and glory of walking with God; Jews who are conscious of Israel's distinctive contribution, the religious, and place in the world, as the witnesses of God on earth.

The Formal Opening Of The Ort School

An event of historic importance takes place in Montreal this Friday afternoon, when the ORT School, which has been functioning for some months, is being formally opened with distinguished representatives of the Canadian Government participating. It is significant to observe that the Canadian Government has shown much interest in this ORT undertaking. It has declared that the ORT projects fit completely in the Dominion Government's program of nationwide training and retraining during war and post-war planning. The industrial front is now as important as the military front. The ORT School is training skilled and semi-skilled mechanics and toolmakers who are so urgently needed in the ammunition plants of Canada. The School also offers a retraining course. Persons who feel they are not sufficiently useful in the vocations which they have hitherto pursued are given the opportunity to become more useful workers both for their own interest and that of society at large.

The Montreal School is one of the institutions of the World ORT Organization. Montreal Jewry can well be proud that such an institution is located here. The community ought to rejoice that Jewish students, hitherto with little opportunity in Canada where to learn crafts and machine trades, now have such a school so splendidly equipped and under such expert guidance. The Jewish people of Canada ought to respond in support of ORT and its magnificent useful program of construction and reconstruction.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an enemy."

Peering at the world and its works through the glass of what is good for the Jews and what is bad for the Jews leaves the observer in a disturbed state of mind when it comes to the situation in North Africa, where General Giraud, French civil and military commander, will exercise supreme authority with the advice of the new War Committee. Two members of the War Committee are the notorious French Fascists, General Auguste Nogues, Governor of French Morocco, and Marcel Peyrouton, Governor of Algeria, and General Giraud himself is an officer of the old school, a reactionary with no faith in democratic institutions.

There is everything about Peyrouton to chill the blood of all those who hope for the best out of this war for he represents the elements that fear social change. He is a fine choice from their point of view for he is an anti-laborite and an anti-Semite and a good man to rely on in lieu of Himmler, the Nazi killer. He is a great admirer of Italian Fascism and when he visited Balbo in Libya is said to have remarked that "only a madman can believe the British will win this war." Two years ago he was boasting that he had introduced Nazi methods in North Africa and his boast was not an empty one. His malodorous record includes the arrest of the French patriots, Leon Blum and Georges Mandel; persecution and arrest of de Gaullists, "cowards and traitors," by thousands; the oppression of trade union activity in Tunisia; the building of the first French concentration camp; and mistreatment of the Arabs. Peyrouton and Nogues may be summed up as anti-foreign, anti-democratic, and anti-Semitic.

It is now three months and two days since President Roosevelt asked that all laws in North Africa which had been inspired by Nazi ideology be repealed, but at time of writing the Nuremberg laws are still in effect, except in Tripoli where the anti-Jewish decrees introduced by the Fascist regime were rescinded and the ghetto done away with by General Montgomery of the British Eighth Army. At time of writing, Giraud's War Committee is said to be "sponsoring civil reforms". These reforms include the restitution of Jewish property and the re-entrance of Jewish children into public primary and secondary schools, the removal of restrictions on Jewish doctors, dentists and lawyers; and the examination of cases of political internees to permit them to join the war effort.

Giraud had said previously, as published in this paper, that anti-Jewish laws would be relaxed slowly, and since then has assured further relief for oppressed Jews in North Africa. But "sponsoring" reforms is not the same thing as instituting them with one stroke as General Montgomery did. Neither is "relaxing" laws against the Jews the same thing as abolishing them. It is merely a sop to temper complaints. And "examination" of the cases of political internees must be a word to make their hearts sink because they have heard it before and because too often it means a time of unbearable agony and suspense which they do well to live through.

The excuse has been offered for going slowly on the relaxing of anti-Semitic laws in Algeria that the Arabs might not like sudden benefits to Jews. But in Tripoli, far from being disturbed, they seemed to be delighted, although the British cancelled the anti-Jewish laws within twenty-four hours. Fascist administrators were jailed, democrats were freed, Jews by the thousands joined the stream of Italians and Arabs, and there was the general hoop-la of relief.

However, there was not much to hope for from the day of Giraud's first press conference a few weeks ago, which seemed to Drew Middleton, of the New York Times, to strike a jarring note, for Giraud said that his government reserved the right to make a distinction "against elements insufficiently assimilated into the population." Giraud's mentality or that of his backers, or both, is further revealed in his statement that the handling of the Jewish problem in North Africa is an internal affair, "in which the world as a whole has no interest." This sounds just like the claims of the Nazis that what they did within their own country was their business; and their living space extended far out of that country and their business turned out to be murder, in part.

If Giraud thinks that the way democracy works in North Africa is an internal question he must have a remote understanding of the fact that it is supposed to be on the issues of human equality and freedom that the United Nations forces are in that country with bayonets, and that such is the conviction or hope of the masses of people elsewhere. In the February 1 issue of Life there appeared in condensed form the memorandum on the fall of France which Giraud submitted to Marshal Petain after his escape from the German prison of Koenigstein. In that memorandum he shows where his true admiration lies: "Sincere Frenchmen who have been in Germany as prisoners of war can bear witness to its prosperity and to its physical and moral health. Admittedly, the Germans do not perhaps have liberty, but there is certainly neither disorder nor anarchy. Everywhere it is work, the only fortune for a people which wishes to live and live happily. May France remember it and profit by it."

It would be interesting to know what Giraud thought Roosevelt and Churchill meant at the Casablanca conference when they agreed on the aim of "the liberty of the French people and the triumph of human liberties." Perhaps time will also unravel the mystery of how Giraud and Peyrouton fit into the achievement of such an idealistic aim.

Meantime confiscated radio sets have been returned to their Jewish owners. The number of Jewish pupils re-admitted to secondary schools is two percent of the total number. Most of the Jewish slaves who were set to work on the terrible Trans-Sahara railway project are still sweating their lives out there. Nine concentration camps are full of Jews. There is a report to the effect that French authorities prevented Jewish leaders from sending cabled news of the situation to England and America, and that the head of the Algiers community and council members were threatened with arrest if they sent complaints. What little the Jews are getting or will get is begrudged, and by that token the masses of people can measure just about the degree of utopia they can expect through the obstruction of forces opposing "the triumph of human liberties" everywhere. f.f.c.

The Burden Lies Upon The Individual

By Dr. Bruno Italiener, Of London, England

We are in the midst of a war which, as never before, involves the whole earth. Millions of men in the armies, millions of weapons for destruction, millions of people driven from their homes, crushed down and suffering—and yet, the burden of all this does not, as it always has—not so much upon the mass, upon the community, as upon the individual, the individual mother and wife and child, the individual sailor, soldier and airman, each with his own pain and his own sorrows.

Many of us, therefore, were deeply impressed when a recent Russian broadcast spoke of one single woman in Germany whose husband had been killed on the eastern front. It was not only that woman but every one of us who was addressed, involuntarily being reminded of the fact that behind the sober news of the war is hidden the individual fate of the innumerable individual human beings, each with his own hopes, his own happiness and pain.

From this point of view, the deep of Jewish wisdom is expressed in the saying: "Do not despise any man, and do not carp at anything, for there is not a man that has not his hour, and there is not a thing that has not its place."

It is the firm belief in the value, in the dignity of man, the individual, which is expressed here. "There is no man that has not his hour" means that everybody is able to make his contribution to the world to help to bring about something good or bad.

And it means, further, nobody can escape that hour when the individual soul, leaving behind all earthly vanity, will stand before the throne of Him to Whom the poet of the Bible prays: O Lord, Thou has searched me and known me. Thou knowest mine downsitting and mine uprising, Thou understandeth my thought afar off."

People do not like to be reminded of this fact. They are always busy, always hustling and bustling for the thousand vanities of life. It is as if they tried to run away from themselves, from the judgment of that hour when that which has been sham and shallow in them, and that which has been genuine and true, will be decided by God.

That is why religion is of such great importance in human life. Religion tries to stop our flight from ourselves by asking for a special time of calmness and meditation and thoughtfulness. That is why Judaism has created hours of prayer, hours of peace and retirement from the world, on Sabbaths, on Festivals, and above all, on the Day of Atonement, that unique Day of preparation for the hour when the individual soul will appear before God.

This editorial is from the Jewish Layman.

Poland And The Jews

By General Sikorski, Prime Minister Of The Polish Government-In-Exile

In Europe to-day millions are suffering in all the [illegible] greater or less degrees of horror, which [illegible] sustaining would indeed be an idiots task.

It can, I think, with truth be said that no nation is suffering more cruel treatment than the Polish people. Among these Polish citizens, who are to-day existing under the barbarous yoke of the Nazi regime, no section is being made to feel the humiliation of their position more than the Jewish community. It is only right and natural that both the anger and sympathy of the whole world has been aroused by their plight. It is, of course, difficult to give accurate figures, but on a conservative basis, there is adequate evidence to show that 200,000 Jews at least have been massacred by the Germans and in the Warsaw ghetto alone some 400,000 are dying of starvation or maltreatment.

The problem of the Jews in Poland has always been one that must be a real concern of the Polish Government. Before the war they numbered more than ten per cent. of the whole of the population. One of the reasons why such a large number of European Jewry lived within the frontiers of Poland is because, in the 17th and 18th centuries, Poland was one of the few asylums in Europe where the Jews were allowed a refuge. In the end of the 19th century almost one million Jews were forced by the Tzarist regime to cross the frontier into Poland.

After this war, the Jewish problem will once again confront any Polish Government. On numerous occasions I have publicly stated my own views and the views of my government on this question. We have declared that in the future Poland all citizens, irrespective of race or creed, will be given the same rights and privileges. Such privileges naturally will entail responsibilities and loyalties to the Polish nation from all those upon whom full rights of citizenship are conferred.

Before the last war a large number of Polish Jews found their way to Palestine where they have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the country. I am convinced that when the war is over, many Polish Jews will wish to assist in building up the Jewish National Home in Palestine. Full facilities will be given for those Jews to seek a new home with their relatives and co-religionists in the Middle East.

It will nevertheless be the policy of the government that as long as he remains a loyal member of the Polish commonwealth no Jew should be forced against his wishes to leave Poland. We all trust that in the post-war period toleration will prevail throughout Europe. This toleration, however, must not exclude from full justice those who have been responsible for the atrocities which Europe is experiencing to-day.

We who are outside the Continent can, at the moment, do little for the suffering millions under German domination. We can, however, promise them that in the hour of victory retribution will overtake their persecutors. We can tell them that our thoughts and our sympathies are constantly with them and that the hour of delivery may be nearer than they anticipate.

I am glad to join with other distinguished allied leaders in offering both my own sympathy and that of my government to Jews throughout the world for the terrible sufferings and persecution through which their co-religionists are passing in Europe to-day.